The German Tribune

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s to be seen whether or not
Vietnamese will sign an
reement under these circumstances. They could equally well be more obstinate still as a result of the bombing.

The major turning-point hoped for by all concerned can only come about provided the governments in Washington, Hanoi and Saigon have learnt the bitter lesson of recent weeks and are prepared to draw the appropriate conclusions.

At present both sides are busy laying the blame at the other's door and accusing the other of being responsible for the failure to reach agreement as a result of unreasonable demands.

Yet even though very few details of the critical point of the talks have come to light the truth is probably half way between the two. Both teams of negotiators and governments had obviously miscalculated the extent to which pressure could be brought to bear on the other side to make fresh concessions.

There must be no repetition of errors of this kind if fighting is to be brought to an end at long last.

There are other reasons too why cautious manoeuvring is called for. The negotiations have grown more difficult for all concerned, particularly for President Nixon, though, who has to achieve a measure of success in order to demonstrate to the American general public and the world at large that his massive bombardment has not been without effect.

Besides, if agreement fails to be reached, he cannot carry on bombing indefinitely. Such brutal conduct would be too much of a blow to US world prestige.

The current wave of international protest against the latest bombing raids as "the most brutal attacks Mankind has ever experienced" can hardly have come as a surprise to President Nixon either, though.

The protesters have included Pope Paul, Premier Olaf Palme of Sweden, Nobel Prize-winning author Heinrich Böll and the Young Socialists in this country and the non-aligned countries at the United Nations.

Mr Nixon, a sensitive man, cannot fail to have been irritated by the criticism, but it will hardly have influenced his decision.

In practical political terms the reactions of Moscow and Peking were more important, and President Nixon will doubtless have been gratified to note that both Soviet and Chinese government spokesmen have ritually condemned the latest Imperialist misdeeds while at the same time hastening to add how beneficial the policy of detente was.

The sober response of the gravely hit North Vietnamese was also of importance. Hanoi did indeed harness its propaganda machinery to condemnation of the American behaviour and evaluation of critical responses to it in the West.

At the same time the North Vietnamese took good care not to talk in terms of a final collapse or failure of the Paris peace talks. Once bombing north of the twentieth parellel had been stopped they were immediately prepared to resume talks.

President Nixon can nonetheless not be particularly happy about latest developments. The bombing raids may, by and large, have lived up to his expectations as far as Vietnam is concerned but they have created unexpected dangers on the home front.

It will come as no surprise to the President to hear that many Americans are mistrustfully asking whether they can still remain confident in their own government now that weeks of "peace around the corner" have suddenly been followed by a return to brute force on the eve of a negotiated solution.

The demonstrations held in a number of US cities will not have caused him much of a headache either, it being clear that resignation and disappointment are gaining ground and that the organisers of peace marches are finding it increasingly difficult to mobilise opposition to the President.

Oddly enough, the decline in dem

Continued on page



New EEC President

François Xavier Ortoli, 48, from France took over as president of the European Economic Community's Commission on 6 January. Beside M. Ortoli is his predecessor, Dutchman Sicco Mansholt, who has retired. (Photo: dpa)

Mansholt bids EEC farewell

Sicco Mansholt has retired from the Common Market Commission in Brussels as the last of the EEC's founding fathers. It would be wrong to think in terms of dropping the pilot, though. The new Commission has no lack of able politicians and convinced advocates of Western European integration.

The common agricultural market of which Mansholt is considered to have been the spiritual father may have grown completely haywire but it would take a PhD thesis to analyse what Mansholt had in mind at each successive stage and what the experts and the Common Market Ministers of Agriculture have made of matters.

The reputation of being a European statesman that Sicco Mansholt has gained is due in any case not to his agricultural policies but to his courage and determination.

The Dutch Eurocrat showed continual courage and at times sanguine frankness in countering those who wanted to relegate the EEC Commission to the status of a nonpolitical administrative secretariat subordinate to member-governments.

Unerringly, and even within the Commission, he also advocated extending the powers of the European Parliament.

The erstwhile commissioner for agriculture may have been responsible for more Common Market regulations that any other member of the Commission but he repeatedly tried to loosen the ties of red tape and emphasise the importance of the individual.

In recent years Mansholt has been a supporter of the developing countries on the Commission. In his famous letter to EEC President Malfatti of Italy he warned the Commission not to let the EEC follow too closely in the footsteps of the United States.

He remains convinced that Western Europe must free itself from the apron-strings of growth and affluence as fetishes and provide the world with a new approach that is neither Capitalism nor Communism.

As the senior member of the Commission he was closest to the views of young people in Europe, though he was never able to arouse their enthusiasm for the Europe he had in mind.

Sicco Mansholt thus personifies a dilemma that will also confront his successors in Brussels. How is the Common Market to make contact with the general public?

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 January 1973)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe must integrate or expect trouble

Integration is the major challenge facing Europe in the final quarter of the twentieth century. Historically speaking, there are two alternative solutions to the problem. Western Europe either develops into a great power along federative lines or it forms part of an all-European community of nations.

It is not yet clear which alternative will prevail, the political integration of the peoples of Western Europe still appearing reconcilable with a loosely-meshed alliance of all European countries "from the Atlantic to the Urals," as General de Gaulle put it.

The New Year makes it clear that there is a crossroads here on which the shape of things to come will depend.

Every age has its symbols. With the

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conclusion of the Apollo programme Mankind's first major venture into Space has come to a close. It represents the might and imagination of a modern civilised power and the successful achievement of a major ambition.

In historical terms there is little point in debating whether or not the endeavour was worthwhile in view of America's many unfinished tasks and the chaotic state of affairs in many parts of the world.

Reaching for the stars remains a future prospect but lunar landings as the first step on the road to a cosmic era of world civilisation have testified to new dimensions of power and will, but Europe has not, however, participated in the venture.

Superpowers America and Russia have long outgrown Europe and made their return as rival but jointly dominant political hegemonies. Their mutual relations, moves and counter-moves and their presence in the heart of Europe since 1945 have both determined the history of Europe and begun to determine the shape of the European community of nations.

Modern weapons technology and space research, the exploitation of atomic energy and data science and engineering may not be Russian and American monopolies but the two superpowers have made use of the scientific and technological opportunities they provide and accumulated unparalleled power on the basis of their military might and their high-powered economies, combined with the historic opportunity provided by the Allied victory in 1945.

In the process they have not only divied and ruled Europe; they have also brought about a change in Europe's attitude towards and relations with the world at large.

The withdrawal of Britain and France, the last two European world powers, from overseas was—in—inevitable consequence of the blows sustained by colonial domination all over the world.

This withdrawal need not, however, have meant a decline in power had only Britain and France asserted themselves under their own steam against the newcomers.

The rise of the United States and the Soviet Union to supremacy has altered the dimensions of power, but only because neither Britain nor France was able to summon the strength to offset the power gains of the Big Two.

The reason for this inability appeared to be the losses sustained by Europe in the Second World War, yet the losses sustained by the Soviet Union were greater by far than those of Britain and France put together.

Over the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the end of the war the nations of Western Europe have shown little ambition and their endeavours have been characterised less by national, let alone European will power or an ideal of common achievement than by an individualistic, democratic modern utilitarianism content with gaining the greatest benefit for the greatest number.

Faced by the American and Soviet challenges they must seek to maintain the separate identity and independence of Europe within the framework of a partnership in security midway between the two superpowers.

What idea will inspire them? what major ambition can Western derive the motive force to main independent existence that repres sde opportunity of being a fa rther than a consumer o sub-contractor for the future nents of world civilisation?

What political identity is Eu assume? This is a question that the Russians nor the Americ answer.

The solution to the prob Europe's survival as a separate en neither in an intermediate, v non-aligned stance of a pattern of nation-states on the periphery Eurasian continental power Russ the enlargement of the Common enterprise accompanied by a national social order.

Eastern Europe cannot be exp supply a feasible solution as lo remains tied to the apron-string Soviet empire, Moscow remainin on upholding an international " community of nations."

Even if Nato and the Warsaw P to be dissolved a security pact and of cooperation within Europe wo be sufficient to bring about identity and unity of action by E long as the Soviet Union is not p to slacken its reins on Eastern Eu

Western Europe must acc endeavour to find a European iden itself, integrating with political lev mind. Renunciation of power non-starter; if Europe lacks the a to go it alone it will have to sub foreign domination.

In the years to come Western E will have to come to a decision al integrate politically or forfeit its id and the prospect of Europ dependence.

Time is not on Europe's sid acceleration of historical pro favouring larger units alread existence. The entry of three members to the Common Market not be celebrated as a fait accom must be looked on as the opportun getting down to a fresh start.

Lothar Ru

(Die Welt, 30 December

Nixon's final phase in Vietnam

Continued from page 1

strations is partly responsible for far greater difficulties Mr Nixon is encountering at home. Congress is the problem, the more liberal new Congress that recently convened for the first time.

Already at the first party and committee meetings it was clear that both the Democratic majority in both Houses and prominent Republicans are determined to bring greater pressure to bear on the President.

They have decided to force him to end American participation in this unhappy enterprise by legislative means such as axing the war budget unless Mr Nixon concludes an armistice agreement by the day he officially takes office for his second term.

President Nixon's wish that the home front remain stable at least for the duration of the Paris talks has thus not been fulfilled. The administration will just have to negotiate as best it can under the worsened circumstances.

With every day that passes without a negotiated solution having been reached President Nixon and Dr Kissinger forfeit more leeway. This is why the President and his advisers are trying to change Congressmen's and Senators' minds by appealing to their sense of responsibility.

Whether the administration will succeed in holding back Congress as it has done on several occasions in the past is a moot question this time, though.

In the past Congress has often stopped short at agreeing to a motion to end the war for fear of being equated with demonstrators. This fear is no longer acute, and what is more, all American combat troops have now been withdrawn from Vietnam.

This takes the wind out of the sails of the administration's argument that to cut defence expenditure would be a stab in the back for the country's front-line soldiers.

How Congress will decide depends to no small extent on its response to the comings and goings in talks between Washington and Hanoi and the way in which details are presented to it by the White House and the State Department.

At all events withdrawal from Vietnam is proving far more difficult and expensive than Mr Nixon and his advisers imagined on moving into the White House four years ago. The final phase in particular seems to be a particularly laborious and painful process.

Alfred Hildebrand

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 January 1973)

Finland talks trade with the EEC and Comecon

When President Kekkonen of Finland returned from Moscow at the end of December his talks there were said to have strengthened the ties of "friendship, understanding and trust" between the Soviet Union and its smaller neighbour.

He is on good terms with the Soviet leaders and that was the main reason why all major political parties in Finland called on him to stand for office for a fourth term.

His New Year's address demonstrated the way in which he continually has to earn Soviet confidence.

President Kekkonen recommended further postponement of ratification of the free trade agreement with the EEC that was signed six months ago, referring in this context to negotiations between Helsinki and Comecon that are not due to commence until February.

The Finnish President would evidently prefer the economic ties with the West to come into force at roughly the same time as the projected agreement with the Eastern Bloc.

This ist part and parcel of Finland's policy of maintaining the balance of neutrality. The move is also designed to safeguard Finland's trade with the East, which in terms of hard cash amounts to a greater proportion of the country's total exports than that of any other non-socialist country.

The key industries of the country, wood, cellulose and paper, are, however, dependent on the countries that make up the enlarged Common Market.

In its agreement with the EEC Finland reserved certain rights in respect of its trade with the Eastern Bloc. Shorter notice and longer transitional periods were negotiated between Helsinki and Brussels than with any other non-aligned country.

The Finns also reserved certain rights in respect of fuel and fertiliser imports from Common Market countries without having to make concessions on agricultural imports from Western Europe in return.

Last year the delay in ratification of the agreement was claimed to be domestic in nature. The treaty with Brussels could not, it was stated, be signed until a majority government was in office, which is now the case.

It is now apparent that foreign policy considerations, specifically the Soviet Union, are also a contributory factor. Moscow does not object to the agreement with Brussels but expects a comparable agreement to be reached at roughly the same time with the Eastern Bloc.

Helsinki entered into negotiations with individual Comecon committees last year. There was, however, no mention of Finnish accession to Comecon, membership being theoretically open to socialist countries too.

Comecon membership is only f able for countries with cen state-run trade, with the result th communist Yugoslavia is not con full membership of Comecon, alth measure of cooperation is now aimed at in individual sectors.

How far Finland can go remai seen. Leading industrial inte Helsinki have, however, issued against missing the boat of trade enlarged Common Market.

Immanuel Bir

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 Janu

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■ POLITICS

For stability SPD must unite left and right wings

Last year's general election on 19 November set the seal on Federal Republic domestic policies for the seventies. It was as decisive as the Battle of Austerlitz in 1805 when Napoleon crushed the Russo-Austrian alliance and thus helped to impress the ideas of the French Revolution on Europe.

Without doubt the two allies CDU/CSU, who have to live together for better or for worse and who are at present going through a "worse" period, certainly met their Austerlitz on 19 November.

Future developments in this country will depend to a very large extent on how long is required by the conservative forces to recover from this defeat and how long before they catch up with the times.

But the victors of 19 November, the SPD and FDP, are also facing major problems, quite apart from the problems that come from the job of running the country and coping with growing economic complications.

Relationships within the parties are at the point of consolidation. Theirs is a lasting alliance but is subject to the limits. Hardly was the work of forming the new government completed before the rivalry of the two parties for ... tes or votes that were likely to become ... e began.

The starting gun was fired by FDP General Secretary Karl-Hermann Flach, who stated that in forthcoming elections the FDP would be setting its sights on ten per cent of the votes.

Every appraisal of our domestic political situation must be based on the following facts:

Firstly the relative equilibrium of political forces that followed Konrad Adenauer's departure in the sixties after many years of CDU/CSU domination and which found positive expression in the Grand Coalition in 1966 has been replaced by a clearly favourable situation for the SPD/FDP to such an extent that we can already predict with some confidence victory for Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel in 1976.

Secondly our policies in this decade will be determined by questions of domestic and economic policy. Foreign policy upstaged everything else between 1969 and 1972, though it was by no means entirely responsible for the election victory – but now foreign affairs will take a back seat.

Thirdly the CDU/CSU is today in the same position as the SPD was in 1957 when Adenauer achieved on absolute majority. It has neither the men nor the policies to offer as an alternative government.

Rainer Barzel was quite right when he stated in a recent interview that the main reason for his defeat was the *Zeitgeist* and personality of Willy Brandt. The picture would have been the same with anyone else who led the CDU/CSU into the 1972 election campaign on a programme of opposition to the popular Ostpolitik and essential domestic reform plans. But Rainer Barzel the man lost the CDU many votes and not just Barzel as the embodiment of a purely negative opposition policy.

It does not look as though Rainer Barzel will ever be an attractive force for the CDU among the general public, nor that he could become the Herbert Wehner of the CDU. Wehner, it will be remembered, dragged the SPD from the

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depths of despair in 1957 with the Bad Godesberg Programme. And a clear line on foreign-policy *faits accomplis* as well as a complete revision of party policy is required from Barzel. But Barzel will not deliver the goods any more than Erich Ollenhauer did in his time. The CDU and CSU's path is likely to lead to the right, and be wrong – Barzel will not be able to provent this.

There is no future in the right at present. The CDU like other parties must seek its salvation in the liberal centre, a position once championed by Ludwig Erhard and one at present held by CDU treasurer Walther Leisler Kiep.

Even a conservative of the stamp of Konrad Kraske can see that the CDU must open up its ranks in the direction of the FDP.

The liberals are at present in a strong position, since they have been the first to get to grips with changes in society brought about by a new generation. The CDU/CSU have yet to try to master these changes and the SPD are at present in the throes of so doing. But the fact that the FDP achieved its election triumph partially with the help of votes borrowed from the SPD should not be forgotten.

Nonetheless the Free Democrats are busily sending out scouts to try to win over conservatives who find the CDU/CSU too reactionary and left-wingers who think the SPD is too strongly socialist.

The Social Democrats meantime are engaged on trying to weld together their two flanks. When Chancellor Brandt spoke on election night of the need for the "New Centre" he did not just mean in the country generally, but also in his own party.

If the SPD had not won the election and had had to go into Opposition there would have been even more acerbic battles between its two flanks.

Conflicts should remain comparatively mild, since the election victory and the responsibility of government act as buffers. But the conflicts are far from over and will not be in the near future. Not even the skilful work done in forming the government and giving the Young Left a considerable degree of influence with posts as State secretaries has managed to kill these conflicts for good.

Already it seems that the left-wing is being split up into those who have achieved a post and those who are claiming that any participation in the business of government is an act of treachery against the avowed aim of overthrowing the system.

The SPD's success or otherwise in achieving a synthesis between right and left wing will go a long way towards determining whether the party remains a major political force in the land. If the process is successful, it is feasible that the party will come close to an overall majority in 1976. If not vital votes will be lost to the FDP.

Rivalry between the parties in the government coalition for the growing number of voters to the left of centre is hotting up the tussle over basic questions such as worker participation in management, tax reform, the growth of private capital wealth and family affairs.

The leadership of the SPD and FDP have come to recognise this problem and its dangers. It is for this reason that Herbert Wehner has in recent times repeatedly exhorted his party to show moderation.

Conrad Ahlers

(Deutsche Zeitung, 5 January 1973)

All parties are concerned with domestic affairs

It is not a vain hope but rather a plausible prognosis to say that this country can look forward to a more settled future. The clear decision made by the electorate on 19 November suggests that some of the more turbulent events of recent months will not recur in the near future.

As a reward for the caution they have shown and the anxiety they have felt the people of the Federal Republic can now look forward to careful and cautious developments – progress in a lower key at a slower pace than that which was promised in the past, and conflicts that have lost that nasty edge of acerbity.

But anyone who is expecting a boring period of inactivity is due for a surprise. The re-establishment of a clear balance of power in the Bundestag will not mean that the same old arguments will be ... ted out.

And above all the clearness of the result of the general election does not mean that the lines the parties will take are at all clear. This applies to their relationship to one another and the relationships within their ranks.

The wish for greater cooperation which was expressed by all sides at New Year is nothing more than the manifestation of an ideal that is far removed from reality. The polarisation of political parties was certainly not brought to an abrupt end by the election.

But at least the polarising forces within the parties were forced to sit back and ... their position and the nature of the conflicts they were stirring up.

The CDU/CSU, the clear loser on 19 November, will obviously have greater need of a thinking cap than the other parties. But until the party has found a new course on which to steer there will be a great temptation to work off internal friction by stirring up conflicts with the SPD and FDP.

Much more important than any parliamentary skirmishes will be attempts to get to grips within the parties with what the general election portended. The FDP has comparatively the easiest task.

The liberals, after years of self-doubt and internal strife, after years in which the party seemed hell-bent on bringing about its own destruction, have reached a degree of stability which has restored confidence, but which could easily lead to over-confidence.

At least the SPD and CDU do not have any such fear. One or two overtures were

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made at the end of last year, heralding the business that will most concern these parties in the next few months – for instance the Young Socialists' criticism of the SPD for temporarily forgetting the draft of a long-term party programme, and the 29 theses put forward by a group of young, up-and-coming CDU/CSU members for the future of the party.

The main business of the next few months within the parties will be: a programmatic discussion without any personal element for the SPD and a discussion on personnel with a programmatic element for the CDU.

After the convincing victory for the SPD the Young Socialists have, as was to be expected, claimed their tribute. The oft-maligned Jusos will demand that future Social Democrat policies be imbued with their thoughts, and these have only one common denominator – the overthrow of the system.

They have now put it on record that the draft of a long-term programme appears to them to fall short. It bears Helmut Schmidt's imprint and smacks of reform that conforms with the system rather than rejects it. This is not good enough for the Jusos.

The debate within the SPD in 1973 will hinge on whether the system should be "overthrown" and the existing economic order replaced, or whether that economic system should simply be altered, improved, stripped of its weaknesses.

The more moderate forces within the SPD have the greater chance of coming out on top. This is not simply because they form three-quarters of the parliamentary party and probably about two-thirds of the party as a whole, but because the system in a democratic State tends to view ideals and ideologies through critical eyes and back up those that seek to maintain the status quo. In the end power makes even progressives conservative.

On the other hand loss of power drives conservatives to make changes, although not necessarily in favour of more progressive ideas. The 29 theses put forward by young CDU unknowns would have no significance were it not for the fact that cruel Fate underlined the election defeat heavily.

The group expressed the discomfiture felt within the party and thus their theses have been described as "interesting" by official party sources. Within the "union" the keyword in the effort to restore lost credibility is "change".

This demand for change must be levelled at those who represent the party in the Bundestag and at Chairman Rainer Barzel in particular. Curiously, probably as a result of the need for cautious adjustment, Barzel recently denied the conservative character of the CDU.

At the moment eyes in the CDU are turning towards Helmut Kohl, from whom many obviously expect the necessary changes will come. The renewal of the CDU party and the polishing up of its image should not rest at changes in personnel, but should go on to make sweeping policy changes.

As the parties start the process of renewal it is impossible to foretell where it will end. The SPD will not become conservative but its progressive forces may become exhausted, heightening the tension between its "right" and "left" wings. Neither will the CDU become a model of progressiveness, but the tension between the CDU and Bavaria's CSU could grow greater. It is quite possible that the parties will be so busy sorting out their internal problems in the next few weeks that they will, without noticing it, drift closer together – this would be one surprising and welcome outcome of the election.

Eduard Neumaier

(Die Zeit, 5 January 1973)

HUMAN PROBLEMS

Apprentice training schemes inadequate, survey reveals

Münchner Merkur

Apprentices and trainees recently marched though the centre of Hamburg bearing banners complaining about the abuses of the apprentice system and carrying brooms and spades to clean up Mönckebergstrasse, the city's main shopping thoroughfare, as an alternative method of voicing their complaints about the way they are trained.

A recent survey — the most comprehensive ever to have been conducted among apprentices and trainees in this country — has provided facts and figures to back up the apprentices' claims.

Eighty per cent of young people in the Federal Republic go on trainee courses but an alarmingly large number of this "forgotten majority" are in a state of unrest because of the conditions at work and at vocational training centres.

A research team headed by Gerhard Scherhorn, the professor of political science at the Hamburg College of Politics and Economics, surveyed 35,000 apprentices and trainees in the city.

The findings will shock employers, vocational schools and the trade unions. Eighty per cent of the trainees answered the 130 questions compiled by Professor Scherhorn and his team in conjunction with the Hamburg education authority.

Herr Saalfeld, head of the Trade Union Confederation in Hamburg, described three aspects as particularly alarming:

1. As many as 59 per cent of trainees in their third and final year of training do not believe that vocational schools give them enough information likely to be of use in their future job.

2. A total of 45 per cent of trainees complain they are made to do jobs that have nothing to do with their training. They are forced to fetch food and drinks, clean shop-floors and run errands.

3. Half the trainees state at the end of their course that, if they had the choice again, they would prefer to enter another trade.

Less than half the trainees and apprentices were trained according to a special training plan. Only 46 per cent were given theoretical instruction and only just over one third claimed they could depend on the guidance of their instructors or employers. It is not surprising therefore that 55 per cent of these young workers would like to switch to another branch.

The size of the firm has the most influence on the quality of instruction. Trainees in concerns with more than one thousand employees are normally given above-average training.

For example, eighty per cent of them are given theoretical instruction while only one in four trainees at firms employing ten or less staff ever hear anything about the theory behind their future profession.

Future electricians have the best chances of good training in Hamburg, especially if they specialise in electronics.

Trainees and apprentices state both their work on the factory floor and the instruction they are given in vocational schools. Forty per cent of them stated that they were given less than the eight to ten lessons a week prescribed by law and in other cases lessons had been cancelled because of a teacher shortage.

Three-quarters of the trainees saw no connection between what they learned at school and what they learned at their place of work. Only one in five was able to remember being given thorough instruction in the important questions of industrial relations. One third of the trainees did not learn anything about this important subject in their final year. Only 29 per cent of trainees believed that schools could provide full information about all problems connected with career training.

"Vocational schools are in no position to carry out the role they have been given", the research team concludes. "It neither stimulates nor compensates nor exerts any important influence on the specialist, political or personal development of trainees."

The survey revealed that the most critical trainees were those who received the best training. The more they know about the demands of their job, the various operational forms and their future careers, the more aware they evidently become of shortcomings in the trainee system.

Many of them also believe that training alone is not enough to guarantee a successful career. That is why 34 per cent of them wish to take advantage of further training schemes. As many as 25 per cent of them had been attending further training courses during their trainee period.

This is perhaps the first indication of a new "bulge". The more advanced vocational colleges are already so overcrowded that they will hardly be able to cope with the new influx.

Only nine per cent of the traines interviewed believe that the government will institute reforms in the career training sector. Eight per cent stake their hopes on the political parties, twelve per cent on management and 53 per cent on the trade unions.

But despite this high figure, the trade unions too came in for their fair share of criticism. Asked whether the trade unions were doing enough for trainees and apprentices, 31 per cent said yes, while 64 per cent disagreed.

The survey is being published in four volumes at the beginning of 1973 and it states in conclusion that trainees in Hamburg are considerably better-off than the national average.

Trainees in Hamburg are offered much better choice of careers and mor instruction than their counterparts in th other Federal states. If a general view f the situation were to be taken, te findings would be worse.

Thomas Wolgas

(Münchner Merkur, 28 December 1972)

Drug addicts ge[t] younger all the ti[me]

Drug addiction was once only [...] offence but it had spr[...] creasingly to juveniles and even [...] the *Diakonisches Werk* charity [...] tion claims in a statement it has i[...] the drug problem.

Diakonisches Werk, an organisa[tion] by the Evangelical Church, foun[d] statistis supplied by the Federa[l] Burea and a number of Crime b[...] at Federal-state level that more an[d] juvenes are switching to hard drug[s].

A total of 22,521 children and ju[...] were involved in drug offences i[...] The proportion of juveniles rose [...] cent from the 1970 figure of 2[...] cent to reach 32 per cent. The pro[portion] of under-fourteens involved sank [...] per cent to 0.7 per cent.

A increasing instance of break[-ins] chemists shops provides a clear ind[ication] of the rise in the demand for hard [drugs]. A total of 147 break-ins of this typ[e] recorded in North Rhine-Westph[alia] 190 compared with 552 a year lat[er].

The growing number of h[ospital] admissions and fatalities after c[...] drug abuse also confirm the [...] towards hard drugs. In 1970 a tota[l] juveniles were admitted into hosp[ital] North Rhine-Westphalia as a res[ult of] drug-taking. None of them died. [...] later 55 juveniles were admitte[d ...] nineteen of them had to pay with [their] life.

To fight this black market in dru[gs ...] cut off illegal supplies, the publ[...] claims that we need an intern[...] strategy and the active supp[ort of] everyone who has declared war [...] scourge of drug abuse.

"The Churches too must provide help in order to combat the g[...] threat in this country and in the w[...] Dr Theodor Schober, head o[f the] organisation, stated in a letter s[...] local branches.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 Decemb[er 1972])

Alcoholics medical centre set up in Hamburg

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Hamburg is setting up a "central out-patients' clinic for alcoholics" as a result of several instances of drunks dying in prison cells recently. The centre, the first in the Federal Republic will, according to a spokesman, be established in the pleasure area of St Pauli and will start operations in 1973.

Hamburg Senate has decided that every patient will be charged 150 Marks a day to cover expenses. It expects some 5,160 drunks a year at the centre. Doctors and nurses will be on constant alert and treat new admissions around the clock.

The hospital will be staffed with a head physician, four assistant doctors, five nurses, five police officers, a clerk and cleaning staff. Special bonuses will be granted in view of the nature of the work.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1972)

Data banks threaten citizen's privacy

Obtaining lists of people who, say, subscribe to pornographic magazines or earn a certain annual income no longer poses any difficulty. A branch of the postal service supplies lists of persons who collect postage stamps even though it is using its monopoly in a way which seems legally dubious.

Registrar's offices supply lists of people living within their area and the main motor vehicle authority in Flensburg does the same. It is not the addresses themselves that interest people but the knowledge that they are being supplied with information from a person's private sphere.

These invasions of privacy have already assumed threatening proportions and the whole problem has been dealt with for the first time in a dissertation submitted to Cologne University's Faculty of Laws.

Ulrich Seidel, who has written the dissertation *Data Banks and the Rights of Privacy* for his doctorate, is able to show that the possibilities of indiscretion have already reached an alarming extent today.

He claims that even the confidential information given by inhabitants during the last census can be obtained by third parties. A person's privacy is not given sufficient technological or legal protection against the indisretions of data banks, he states.

It is this type of uncertainty that has so far proved an obstacle to the establishment of a federal data bank in the United States, though this should more honestly be called a government data bank, he claims.

Experiences with private data banks in the United States provide enough grounds for caution. Though private data banks have long existed in the Federal Republic as well — for instance in the form of credit files — the type and extent of personal information stored in them have yet to be examined.

Data of this type are also easyto forge. It is never possible to rule out the eventuality of information being based on biased sources or even the neighbours' gossip.

Seidel cites the case of a man who was no longer able to find a job as he had once defended his rights successfully before a court of law. He was therefore classified in a data bank as "litigious".

Persons objecting to defects in goods delivered to them risk being classified as "troublemakers". Misjudgments by a superior can also influence all subsequent employers in their treatment of a worker.

Seidel's dissertation must be read with the proposals to introduce of a standardised personal identity number in mind. He claims that one of its dangers is the flood of private and confidential information that will thereby become accessible to the authorities and other parties. Files will always exist. They will usually only contain what their owner has learned and what he requires in the course of his duty. But a Federal data bank would contain all information as varied as school grades, criminal records, tax statistics, labour exchange records and membership of sickness or pensions insurance schemes.

From this wealth of information it would be possible to compile a complete picture of a person's life and perso[nality]. Seidel claims that a data bank [could] already find out who pays the rent [of the] girl next door, who goes to a nig[ht club] on a Tuesday, what tradesmen a [person] has contacted and what service ind[ustries] he has used.

Legal provisions intended to p[rotect] private citizens do not prevent [...] authorities cooperating among [one] another to supply information f[or a] central data bank. The latest Bill [on the] subject makes this expressly p[ossible] setting no limits to the excha[nge of] private information.

Hesse is so far the only Federal [state to] have a law protecting person[s against] invasions of their privacy [...] unwarranted use of data banks. [...] will soon be taken on national [level in] Bonn but there are still no Bills t[hat have] passed through the various stag[es of the] legislative machinery.

Seidel believes that more than [...] required. He champions the intr[oduction] of completely new data p[rotection] legislation. One of the princip[les on] which it is based must be that d[ata banks] should only supply anonymo[us infor]mation. Giving or passing on inf[ormation] of a private or confidential natu[re must] be generally penalised and only p[ermitted] in a number of specifically [...] circumstances.

The advantage of this procedu[re is that] any person interested in this inf[ormation] must suplly proof that he is entit[led to it]. Before legislation of this ty[pe comes into] effect, all data banks containin[g ...] information must be looked u[pon as a] source of danger to the priva[cy ...] The threat must not be under[estimated].

Dirk [...]

(Der Tagesspiegel, 25 Dece[mber 1972])

LABOUR RELATIONS

Foreign workers subsidise State-run pension schemes

The 2.4 million foreign workers in the Federal Republic are an extremely attractive proposition for the State-run pensions insurance schemes and their age structure suggests that they will be for quite some time yet.

As they usually come to the Federal Republic when they are young, they pay a large amount of contributions to the pensions insurance schemes but claim few of their benefits.

Sociologist Professor Hoernigk estimates that foreign workers paid 20.1 milliard Marks to State-run pensions insurance schemes between 1961 and 1971, though only claiming 707 millions over the same period. Pensions insurance schemes thus enjoy a surplus of 19.4 milliard Marks in this sector.

In 1971 alone foreign workers contributed some five milliard of the total pensions insurance contributions of 49.9 per cent — more than ten per cent. The proportion of their contributions to the manual workers' pensions insurance scheme — the scheme covering the vast majority of foreign workers — amounts to as much as seventeen per cent.

But the amount of pensions paid to foreign workers is negligible. In 1971 the three main pensions insurance schemes paid former foreign workers or their dependents only 263.3 million Marks. Compared with the total 47.3 milliard Marks spent on pensions, this amounts to about 0.6 per cent.

Taking into account pensions scheme payments to sick foreign workers and the payment of pensions to former foreign workers who have become naturalised, their share of the benefits is unlikely to be higher than one per cent.

Contributions are increasing all the time as more and more foreign workers are coming to the Federal Republic and earning a higher average wage. Pensions paid to foreigners are also increasing as they are related to the cost of living in exactly the same way as the pensions paid to the local population.

The tremendous surpluses recorded by pensions insurance schemes in their dealings with foreign workers are used to finance the pensions of the local population.

Unless there is another recession to drive foreign workers out of this country, they will continue to be an important support to the pensions insurance schemes, faced as they now are by a "bulge" in the higher age groups.

The proportion of pensioners in the total population is rising and should reach its peak between 1975 and 1980. Present estimates suggest it should be over by 1985.

The financial planning of the recent pensions reform involving extra expenditure of some 180 milliard Marks up to 1986 is based on the official forecast that an average of two and a half million foreign workers will continue to pay their contributions in the Federal Republic. At present they are increasing the ranks of the working population more than those of the superannuated.

The proportion of foreigners drawing pensions will only rise gradually and reach a sizeable figure when more and more of today's foreign workers retire and claim the pensions to which they are entitled and for which they have paid through their contributions over a large number of years.

Some time in the future, when there has been no great fluctuation in the numbers of foreign workers over a longish period of time, the ratio of contributions to benefits will attain the same proportions with foreigners as with the local population.

As the flood of labour from abroad only started to assume any great proportions in the early sixties, pensions insurance schemes will still continue to profit from foreigners for a long time, probably for decades.

But, as we have said, this depends on the condition that the number of foreign workers does not sink considerably or stop altogether. In this case, workers in this country would have to help finance the pensions of foreigners with their contributions.

But this could also be the case if the millions of foreign workers who worked in Germany during the Second World War were to revive their claims for a pension. This depends on appropriate social security agreements being concluded with the East Bloc countries affected.

As most foreign workers return to their homelands sooner or later the Federal Republic or, as the case may be, the European Economic Community have signed international agreements with eighteen States guaranteeing foreigners their rights under pensions insurance schemes and other aspects of social security, even if they no longer live in the Federal Republic when their pensions become operative.

Foreign workers are otherwise subject to the same conditions as local workers where social security is concerned. They must have at least five years' stamps to qualify for unemployment benefit and at least fifteen years' worth to qualify for an old-age pension.

If the foreign worker comes from another Common Market country, the payments he makes in the Federal Republic are reckoned up with payments made in other countries. This case will occur when an Italian has also worked in France and the Federal Republic.

If citizens of the Federal Republic work in one of the eighteen States with which we have an agreement, they in their turn are entitled to the same social benefits as the local population.

Peter Stoltz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 December 1972)

Three million foreign workers expected to be in FRG shortly

In the foreseeable future the number of foreign workers in the Federal Republic will increase from the present figure of 2.4 million to some three million, Josef Stingl, head of the Federal Labour Bureau, stated after a conference with representatives of the Nuremberg-based organisation's eight foreign exchanges. The conference came to the conclusion that there would still be no effective alternative to the employment of foreign workers in future.

Some thirteen per cent of all foreign workers wish to settle in the Federal Republic for good, according to a report published by the Federal Labour Bureau on this occasion.

Half of all the male and female foreign workers being employed in the Federal Republic last spring had been in the Federal Republic for about four years (since 1968).

Fifteen to nineteen per cent took their first job in the Federal Republic between 1968 and 1971. Sixty per cent of all foreign workers said they wished to stay in this country for more than twelve months.

The Federal Labour Bureau states that foreign workers are well paid. A representative survey among fourteen thousand foreign workers revealed that [...] per cent of them had a wage of at least [fif]teen hundred Marks a month before deductions.

One third earn between 1,200 and [1,]500 Marks a month. Only nine per cent [of] the male foreign workers earn less than [on]e thousand Marks a month before deductions. Female foreign workers are [mo]st likely to be the 1,000 to 1,200 [Ma]rks a month category. The average monthly earnings for German workers amounted to 1,337 Marks in the first six months of 1972.

Twenty per cent of all foreign workers of both sexes are not happy with their living accommodation. Twenty per cent are "happy to a certain extent" and sixty per cent are contented.

Thirty-one per cent pay up to two Marks a square metre for their living accommodation, sixteen per cent between two and three Marks, 33 per cent between three and six Marks and twenty per cent more than six Marks.

Foreign workers have 850,000 children living in the Federal Republic. This figure, like the total number of foreign workers, has doubled since 1968. Some 100,000 children are in nurseries or homes. Another three hundred thousand are of school age and attend school.

The survey also revealed that 61 per cent of the male foreign workers were in the 25 to 40 age group, compared to the German figure of only 37 per cent. Seventy-one per cent of the female foreign workers are under 35 compared with only fifty per cent of female German workers.

Twelve per cent of the foreign workers spoke no German, 31 per cent spoke it badly, 35 per cent fairly well and 22 per cent very well.

Six per cent of the male foreign workers and nine per cent of the female foreign workers did not attend school in their homeland. The educational standard of the Yugoslavs is best, that of the Portuguese worst.

About two-fifths of the men and one fifth of the women have had career training courses in their homeland. Thirteen per cent of the men were trained in the metal or electrical industries and seven per cent in the building industry. Nine per cent of the women had received training for a job in textiles.

One question on the conference agenda was when the number of foreign workers employed would reach such a height that the social product might still increase but the per capita growth rate — in other words, our affluence — would not.

No conclusive answer could have been given but it was stressed that any deliberations on the subject must also take into account the interests of the countries from which the foreign workers come.

In the next twelve months the foreign exchanges will be made more efficient. As the demand is now for more qualified workers and skilled workers of this type cannot be obtained in the countries in question without preliminary training measures, more importance will be attached to measures of this type in these countries. The choice of jobs is also to be improved and more trial periods are to be arranged as a true test of proficiency.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 December 1972)

Printers remain top of the wages scale

The Trade Union Confederation has published a survey on the development of pre-deduction earnings in the various branches of industry, revealing considerable discrepancies in pay trends over the past twenty years.

Printers were still earning the highest hourly rate of all workers in 1972 — 9.21 Marks. They were also the highest wage-earners in 1950 only to fall back into third place for a short time in 1958 behind the steelworkers and miners.

But miners no longer figure among the highest wage-earners. Their hourly wage in 1972 totalled 7.53 Marks, bringing them the tenth position out of the 23 trades covered by the survey.

The position of the consumer goods industries has visibly deteriorated over the past fifteen years. In 1958 male workers in the clothing trade still took up fourteenth position and shoe and textile workers were in sixteenth place. At present textile workers are bottom of the table with an average hourly rate of 6.48 Marks.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 December 1972)

Total incomes top half-billion Marks

Last year citizens of the Federal Republic, more than sixty million, and the 2.4 foreign workers living here earnt in all more than half a billion Marks — the highest ever.

The Bundesbank's latest estimates show that the disposable incomes of private householders should have increased by eleven per cent — some fifty milliard Marks — to reach about 520 milliard Marks.

In the first nine months of 1972 total incomes, including wages, salaries, pensions and security payments, reached 292 milliard Marks — ten per cent higher than the comparable figure for the previous year.

But the main reason for the rise was the large upsurge in welfare benefits. Wages and salaries lagged behind the general trend in recent months. In net terms workers only earnt 6.5 per cent more than twelve months previously.

But this increase in wages was mainly swallowed up by the rise in the cost of living. Workers and employees — their total number incidentally went down a quarter of a million to 22.4 million during the course of the year — do not therefore have much more purchasing power than twelve months ago.

But the population has not cut consumption in any way. The Bundesbank points out that private expenditure on consumer goods increased by four per cent in the third quarter of 1972, or about twice the rate of increase in the two previous quarters. Compared with the third quarter of 1971, it was as much as ten per cent higher.

But this increase is due to a considerable extent to inflation and can be attributed mainly to the high price increases affecting basic foodstuffs.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 December 1972)

Worker participation

Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Trade Union Confederation leader, recently told the press that his organisation would concentrate on the question of worker participation in decision-making during the course of 1973.

Priority should also be given, he said, to reforming career training, protecting the environment and making working life more tolerable. Labour and wage-scale regulations also need reform, he added.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 December 1972)

■ COMMERCE

World trade imbalance causes unrest

Ten years ago the four largest industrial nations made up for 26 per cent of total world exports. This year they will probably reach forty per cent. The rich nations are becoming even icher while the poor nations remain poor. This is a source of worldwide unrest.

Unrest is being caused and encouraged by the fundamental imbalance of world trade. No computer is needed to forecast that in a few years' time the large nations will not be able to conceal this imbalance by granting long-term credits that are often never repaid. Stagnation of the present growth rate is inevitable.

There are too many large countries that do not pay for what they purchase from the industrial nations of the West. Purchases are financed by means of credits. Originally, the developing countries, with the exception of those that produce oil, took advantage of this to pretend they had a purchasing power with they did not in fact possess.

The United States then came on to the scene. Since the early sixties the USA had been unable to earn as much from its exports as was required from a nation paying so much to be the leading Western power.

Despite the nationalisation of American concerns in Cuba, Chile and elsewhere American industry still continued to buy up firms throughout the world.

At present the United States has sixty milliard dollars of short-term debts to foreign countries, mainly to the currency banks. Nobody knows how these debts are to be paid or at least stopped from increasing.

Apart from the lapses due to strikes, American exports did not rise so steeply as this country's, but they rose. If the fundamental imbalance is not to increase, exports must rise at a greater rate. This need not occur on a worldwide scale – priority must be given to the few industrial and oil nations that pay in cash.

Increasing exports to Third World countries or Warsaw Pact States would be ineffectual as they only pay in kind, if at all. This does not help the Americans as the fundamental imbalance of payments is not affected.

If the fundamental deficit in the American balance of payments is to be cured without restricting American imports, solvent countries must increase their purchases of American goods by some five per cent per annum. Many Americans believe this to be possible but the countries in question ignore these pleas.

Among customers who purchase goods but do not even pay for them in kind can now be found the Warsaw Pact States. Russia has always been opposed to the "interest slavery" of the capitalist world but she is now being forced to seek credits as her food shortage would otherwise consume too many of her foreign currency reserves.

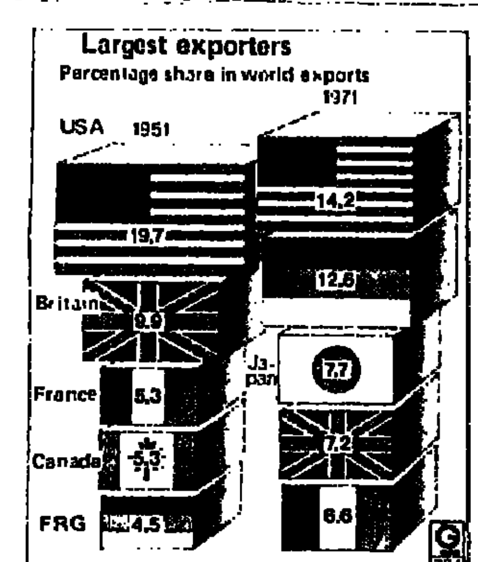
On the other hand there are countries that sell goods but do not want to be paid in kind. These include Japan and the Middle Eastern oil nations. They demand dollars – more than twenty milliard of them a year.

When looking for ways to use this money they find countries wanting credit. These countries are prepared to have their imports financed but they are not willing to spend the dollars they are lent on American goods. That is why the fundamental imbalance is increased and not reduced.

Observers view these sources of discontent with concern as it contrasts dangerously with the previous boom in world trade. They agree that something needs to be done. Sacrifices are needed.

Any nation with rising exports must make sacrifices, they claim. They point to Japan with her steadily growing surpluses. But the increase in Japanese exports is not so great as might be assumed.

The Japanese have managed to force the British out of third place in the exports table but her position is still relatively modest compared with that of the Federal Republic. Her surpluses are mainly due to the low import rate.



Population and Production

1971 economic output in milliard dollars — 1971 population in millions

	1971 economic output in milliard dollars	1971 population in millions
Western industrial nations	2400	730
East Bloc and China	950	1180
Developing nations	350	1780
World total	3700	3690

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The Federal Republic has acted exemplarily as far as imports are concerned. As a result of this good behaviour there was a slight deficit in the balance of payments here in the third quarter of 1972.

We need a large surplus in the trading balance as no less than 5.5 per cent of our total export proceeds are eaten up by what foreign workers send home, four per cent by other payments such as reparations and eight per cent by travel abroad.

But will arguments of this kind influence international public opinion which is all too ready to pillory this country's expansionism as the source of all trouble?

Then there is the question of whether it was sensible in the first place to increase exports by employing so many foreign workers. Experts will reply that expansion was necessary as the capacity was there and had to be exploited. But did this capacity have to be established in the first place?

We could replace American as the world's top exporting nation in 1973. We can be proud of this achievment but it would also prompt criticism abroad. Experts would then demand sacrifices from us as well as the Japanese to try and cure the imbalance in world trade.

The instruments to be used in the event of no nation being willing to make sacrificies are already being secretly prepared. The Americans are reforming their anti-dumping system in order to employ it more quickly and effectively against imports.

Other nations are planning to cure their balance of payments deficit by secret administrative obstacles to imports. Whatever methods are used to relieve this imbalance, this country's exports will suffer.

Walter Wannenmacher

(Deutsche Zeitung, 22 December 1972)

Price stability not imminent OECD report

It is unlikely that the Federal R[e]... will in the near future achie[ve]... degree of price stability for which [it] ... once famed, the Organisatio[n for] Economic Cooperation and Develo[pment] claims in its latest survey.

Experts working for the OECD ... that the wage and price spiral has ... fresh impetus. Previous attemp[ts to] combat inflationary trends withi[n a] concerted action scheme between [govern]ment, management and trade unio[ns have] not been very encouraging.

The OECD doubts whether ... restraint with which wage demand[s have] been put forward this year will ... found in future in view of the ... rising prices.

The OECD too believes th[at the] economic upsurge in the F[ederal] Republic will continue. In ... increases in manufacturers' profit[s] ... export prospects and a still relative[ly] ... exploitation of industrial capacit[y there] should be a gradual increase in th[e] ... rather poor investment rate.

The OECD believes that its Eu[ropean] members face further dang[er of] inflation. The problem of inflation ... as much of a threat in future ... today, the organisation claims.

It is even possible that inflati[on will] increase in the European countri[es as] counter-inflationary tendencies ... since last summer are now onc[e more] disappearing.

Demand must be cut if an incr[ease in] inflation is to be avoided[, the] organisation claims. But as m[easures] affecting demand will probably ... adequate on their own, the ... suggests other economic moves ... price control in certain circumsta[nces and] measures in the competition, infr[astruc]ture and trade policy sectors.

(Frankfurter Allgeme[ine Zeitung] für Deutschland, 21 Decemb[er 1972])

More price incre[ases] round the corn[er] economists clai[m]

Lübecker Nachrich[ten]

In its report on the present sta[te of the] Federal Republic's econom[y the] International Economics Institu[te] ... there is a danger of a fresh wave [of price] rises due to the general increase ...

Wage rises pose a new thr[eat] ... awards in 1973 will prob[ably be] considerably higher than in 19[72] ... higher, when the increase of pro[ductivity] is also taken into account, tha[n the ...] which must be adhered to if sta[bility is to] be achieved.

The Institute expects consu[mer prices] to rise by at least 5.5 per cent ... equalling if not surpassing the ... increase in 1972. Agricultur[al prices] are not expected to rise to such ... and the prices of fruit and ... should drop. But services and ... products will become more exp[ensive and] these prices will increase at ... than ever.

The Institute expects a 5.5 ... in the real social produ[ct] ... compared to 2.5 per cent in ... export prospects, an increa[se in invest]ment, a steady expansion ... work and a higher increase ... public expenditure should ... appreciable expansion in ... the coming year.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 21 ...)

Industrial nations guarantee cocoa prices

The Federal Republic has signed the cocoa agreement covering more than seventy per cent of cocoa purchasers and its provisions can now take effect. But there is more behind this news item than first meets the eye.

The agreement is a test of the industrial nations' ability to act as partners toward developing countries. Only the United States has refused to sign though she has stated she will abide by the terms of the agreement. The agreement benefits all developing nations producing cocoa.

Producers know that they will be paid between 23 and 32 American cents per pound of cocoa in future. Countries like Ghana which derive the lion's share of their foreign currency from cocoa sales can now plan their financial policy on a sound basis.

The agreement will prevent financial disasters of the sort that wore in hole in Ghana's budget and, along with other factors, destroyed the political system to such an extent that strong man Kwame Nkrumah was finally deposed.

Developing nations will generally derive most benefit from the new agreement. That is a pleasing feature. But by guaranteeing prices and promising to purchase the goods the agreement does not state who in the developing nations is to derive the benefit.

Welfare policy is needed here. Under present conditions the owners of the large plantantions derive the benefit. A glut of labour, the decay of small holdings and the destruction of a varied agricultural economy caused by large concems and the establishment of plantations have impoverished the lower classes, especially the poor peasants. The agreement will not change that. This will require a national development policy which the Europeans could also support.

One of the basic conditions for this has already been established and it is not only of a material nature. It involves instead the credibility of the industrial nations.

The industrial countries have reached a compromise with business partners who are nomally at a disadvantage. They have avoided imposing their own interests, however short-term they may be, on the poorer nations.

This step, if they do not rest upon their laurels, will give them the long-term opportunity of making their proposals and wamings appear credible. It will no longer be so easy to dismiss their development aid policy as a subtle and therefore particularly malicious instrument of neo-capitalism.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 December 1972)

■ RETAIL TRADE

Buying boom brings out shoplifters

Süddeutsche Zeitung

When retailers take stock early in the New Year they always discover a [p]erceptible difference between the [a]mount of goods they still have on their [b]ooks and the wares that are still on the [s]helves.

"A certain amount goes under the [he]ading breakages and a certain amount [o]f goods can be written off as spoilt but [th]ese are drops in the ocean. For the [mo]st part the missing goods have been [lif]ted by non-paying customers.

Shoplifters account for an estimated [1,]000 to 2,000 million Marks worth of [lo]sses every year and although this figure [ca]nnot accurately be ascertained there [ca]n be little doubt that it is increasing [al]armingly.

Shoplifting is on the increase, partic[ul]arly in self-service stores. On the face of [it] there would seem to be no explanation [fo]r the phenomenon. The days are over, [w]hen all is said and done, when "[o]rganising" goods and services was [ac]tually a matter of life and death in this [co]untry.

There must be other motives altogether [th]at induce small armies of otherwise [fai]rly honest people to sneak past the [cas]h desk without paying.

The overwhelming majority of shop[lif]ters caught in the act turn out to be [no]rmal housewives with no previous [cr]iminal record who have enough [ho]usekeeping money to get by with, or [becau]se they are salary-earners and civil [se]rvants of good reputation who have [ne]ver before come into conflict with the ... In the trade, as it were, behaviour of [th]is kind that cannot be attributed to [ec]onomic hardship is termed *Wohlstands[kr]iminalität*, or the criminality of [af]fluence.

The psychological problem of which [thi]s term is but the tip of the iceberg is a [co]mplex one. Many people are reckoned [to] satisfy their lust for adventure by [lif]ting goods without paying for them. [Sh]oplifting provides them with excite[me]nt they would never otherwise [enc]ounter in their run-of-the-mill lives.

[T]his assumption is borne out to a [cer]tain extent by a fact that retailers [con]firm time and time again. A fair [num]ber of shoplifters are not content to [...]r from shelves where the likelihood [of b]eing spotted is fairly negligible. They lift goods from under the shop assistants' eyes as it were for added excitement.

This category of shoplifters is not particularly interested in the value of the goods they steal. More often than not the wares they pilfer are virtually useless to them.

The second major category of shoplifters lack a sense of right and wrong. They feel hard done by in today's affluent society and reckon they deserve the goods they steal. When caught they often seek to justify their behaviour on ideological grounds such as the need for a redistribution of property.

A fair proportion of this category do not give the matter much thought, though. They see all the desirable goods they would like day after day on television and simply help themselves when the opportunity arises.

Typical of this group of shoplifters is the following anecdote. A man was seen slipping two LPs into a briefcase. On being taken to task by shop assistants in front of the store his explanation was "Well, you know, if I had to pay I would only buy one of them."

Shoplifting reaches a climax before Christmas, particularly on the Saturday afternoons in December when department stores are open all day.

The losses through pilfering retailers reckon to sustain are between half and one per cent of turnover on average. In many cities the proportion can be as much as eight per cent, and despite house detectives and bonuses for shop assistants who catch schoplifters very few are caught in the act.

This is due to no small extent to the tricks to which they get up. Wearing several sets of clothes on top of one another is part of the stock in trade of shoplifters. Leaving the shop in the new clothes and leaving the old ones on the peg is hardly the latest thing either.

A more imaginative way of trying to get away with a stolen article is to sneak it out of the store between your legs. One woman shoplifter who was caught in the act was most upset because she had been spotted despite weeks of training with a telephone directory between her legs.

The fact of shoplifting worries retailers less than the cavalier attitude of the general public and the courts towards offences. Often enough people who would be the first to create a rumpus if someone picked their pockets and lifted their wallets seem to regard shoplifting as a minor offence.

A similar trend seems to be in evidence in the courts, where a number of magistrates talk in terms not of theft but of the pilfering of consumer goods. This reduces shoplifting from a felony to the status of a minor transgression such as the kind of traffic offence that leads to a parking ticket.

The indifference the law courts show towards shoplifting is exemplified by the experience of a major Munich department store where more than 2,000 shoplifters were caught and handed over to the authorities in 1972.

So far proceedings have been instituted against a mere hundred of them and only two offenders have been convicted. Often enough the public prosecutor just does not bother to open up proceedings, unless, that is, the shoplifter is a habitual offender.

When the case finally starts it frequently takes an unexpected course. The magistrate will start to accuse the firm of locating the cash register too far away from the goods counter, this presumably representing too much of a strain on the honesty of the customer.

Retailers naturally estimate the value of goods stolen and increase the price of their wares accordingly. Every housewife who buys in a shop nowadays pays not only for the goods shoplifted but also for closed-circuit TV systems, store detectives and so on.

The trade is, however, trying to bring about a change. A special case is currently sub judice in Bremen with the aim of making shoplifters liable to paying part of the cost of installing closed-circuit TV and hiring store detectives.

Always assuming the fine is stiff enough the retail trade hopes that the deterrent will prove sufficient. It will also put an end to accusations of taking justice into their own hands because shopkeepers now often reach agreement with shoplifters not to take proceedings provided the offenders pay a hefty sum out of court.

Helmut Maier-Mannhart

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 December 1972)

Bankers' cards are a hit

This year more than six million cheque cards will probable be issued to account-holders in this country. The total number issued in the ten European countries in which bankers' cards are in use will amount to more than fifteen million.

The countries in question are Belgium, Britain, France, this country, Eire, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Austria and Switzerland. Banks in this country rightly conclude, five years after the introduction of bankers' cards, that the scheme has been a success.

Cheque cards have gained international currency. They are valid in major Eastern Bloc countries. "Eurocheques" and cards having been standardised in this country, they are now being standardised in Europe as a whole.

At present more than 150,000 bank branches in thirty Western European, Eastern European and Mediterranean countries honour Eurocheque cards.

Bankers' cards have so far been spared the reputation of being forgery-prone. According to banks in this country no forgeries have so far made their appearance in the Federal Republic.

This country's decision in favour of banker's cards rather than credit cards along American lines has, Federal Republic banks maintain, proved its worth.

There have been no initial losses. There has been no special accounting. There has been no canvassing of firms prepared to honour banker's cards. They have gained automatic recognition.

A further advantage of bankers' cards is that there is no call for the percentage charged in credit card schemes, charges that can amount to up to eight per cent of the total spent.

(Die Welt, 29 December 1972)

Ombudsman superfluous

The appointment of a Swedish-style ombudsman in this country would not be right, says Professor Otto Blume, Consumers' Association president.

In a discussion with representatives of the advertising industry Professor Blume pointed out that two laws form the basis of the Swedish ombudsman's activities, the Advertising Practices Act and the Terms of Contract Act.

The Consumer's Association in this country, he claimed, covered a far wider range of activities. An ombudsman would be no substitute for it.

The Federal Monopolies Commission already has a large number of duties it could carry out to the greater satisfaction of consumers, Professor Blume retorted to demands by the West Berlin Commission that consumer responsibilities be handed over to it.

The alternative he suggests is to lend the Consumers' Council greater support and to improve the institutional basis of consumer policy in all Bonn Ministries in which decisions affecting the consumers are taken.

Professor Blume expressed appreciation of the voluntary restrictions undertaken by the advertising industry, adding, however, that it remained to be seen whether they would be sufficient. This would not be the case until such time as unfair campaigns conducted by major agencies on behalf of leading companies are nipped in the bud by the terms of the voluntary agreement.

As regards cooperation between the Consumers' Association and the advertising industry Professor Blume felt that there were a number of sectors in which cooperation might well prove fruitful.

Advertising play on anxiety and brutality and psychological compulsion to purchase were, for instance, two topics on which joint debate could prove worthwhile.

Both the Consumers' Association and the advertising industry must try to ensure that the legal provisions governing the industry in this country are not in future sacrificed to the Common Market.

Conflicts of interest between advertising and consumer information ought not to be swept under the carpet but fought out in public, Professor Blume felt. At the other end of the scale, however, there remained considerable scope for cooperation.

(Handelsblatt, 27 December 1972)



■ AVIATION

Air safety engineers concerned at aircraft maintenance

Not only the men and women who man control towers at airports in this country but also the technicians who service the radar and other installations of air safety control are sounding the alarm.

Aviation in the Federal Republic today "is as much of an adventure as it was decades ago", according to a white book published by the Association of Flight Control Engineers.

"It is more good luck than good management," the report continues, "that misguided investment in engineering by the Federal Air Safety Control Institute has yet to take its toll in terms of human life."

Air safety engineers service control tower equipment but feel increasingly unable to deliver the goods because of staff shortages.

Over the past three years the situation has assumed alarming proportions, the white book claims. In 1971 the amount of time lost because of repairs to the radar equipment at a major airport in this country trebled in relation to the year before. In the first nine months of 1972 the hours lost through breakdowns doubled again.

In other words, the equipment that is absolutely vital in aviation was either out of action or in serious disrepair for two out of nine months.

Precision flight equipment at the same airport was out of action for a full month because the necessary flight measurements were continually postponed. On average for the country as a whole course navigation and precision flight equipment was out of action twice as long in 1971 as the year before.

The main reason for this state of affairs, the association claims, is that air safety engineers are increasingly having to restrict themselves to repairs. They hardly have time to carry out regular services and keep functioning equipment in trim.

With breakdown increasing in frequency disasters cannot fail to happen sooner or later, the association feels. Two major crashes last autumn were clearly due to technical hitches on the ground.

On 13 October 176 people died in the worst catastrophe near Moscow. The flight control system at Sheremetyevo international airport, Moscow, had been out of action for ten days.

On 21 October 1972 an aircraft crashed into the sea near Athens. The instrument landing system was defective.

Inadequate servicing of technical equipment is not the only factor that is worrying air safety engineers. Dangerous situations also result from shortcomings in cooperation between civilian and military air safety control.

It is not merely a matter of military aircraft using civilian routes without prior permission. Often enough military equipment jams the radar at commercial airports.

Early in December the radar equipment at Düsseldorf airport was out of action for some time. It was evident to all concerned that military radar was causing interference but for security reasons the airport authorities were not even allowed to lodge a direct complaint with the offending air base.

"The danger to civil aviation obviously does not even enter the heads of the military," the association comments, yet it would be irresponsible not to reveal the fact that near misses are frequent in the Frankfurt area because of military interference on the radar screens.

This was the reason why a civil and a military aircraft crashed near Tokyo on 31 July 1971 at a cost of 162 lives.

Coordination of military and civilian air safety control is only one of the demands the association makes. Others include:

– An end to civil servant status for air safety engineers, "the dynamics of air safety calling for unconventional decisions" that civil servants are presumably unlikely to take.

– Better pay. An engineer with Eurocontrol earns 3,200 Marks a month net. His counterpart in this country, assuming him to be the same age and status, earns 1,400 Marks less.

– The employment of additional staff. For three years the Ministry of Transport has refused to take on additional staff yet a private contractor employing a staff of eighty has now been taken on. "The way in which the state places sovereign duties in the hands of profit-orientated firms is a scandal," the white book maintains.

– Better training and further education. According to the association an air safety engineer needs to spend twenty days or so a year on courses to keep up to date.

There is no indication in the white book of the way in which the engineers may plan to back up their demands. They could, for instance, stage a go-slow like the control tower staff.

One indirect pointer is to be found, however. "It would seem," the report notes, "that the association if felt to be lily-livered because it has remained faithful to employer and state in the past."

Jürgen Schmitz-Feuck

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 December 1972)

'Cut price' space rocket

Franco-Federal Republic agreement on the development of a European launcher rocket and European participation in the US post-Apollo programme has evidently forestalled serious disagreement among European space nations.

In the course of the European space conference in Brussels it transpired that the Federal Republic has come out in favour of the French proposal to abandon the Europa III rocket in favour of the less expensive L-3-S.

Bonn had rejected further development of the Europa rockets out of hand. France, on the other hand, was no longer opposed to participation in the post-Apollo programme.

Britain alone among the big three of the twelve nations directly represented and the further six with observer status was sceptical about the development of a European rocket for the purpose of launching space satellites.

The French proposal provides for a firm commitment by the other countries to foot 44 per cent of the development bill of the L-3-S rocket, which is to cost 550 million dollars.

France is to retain overall responsibility for the project and bear the Financial risk. It will take between seven and eight years to reach completion.

Federal Education Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi called on the other countries to give constructive consideration to the proposal. In this country's view the plan accords with the endeavour to maintain a "certain technological capacity" for launcher rockets despite the demise of the Europa rockets.

This country attaches major importance to participation in the post-Apollo programme including the manned Skylab and Space Shuttle.

France's financial commitment to the Skylab programme and this country's contribution towards the L-3-S rocket are to be comparable.

The Skylab is to be developed by a European organisation. The three-stage L-3-S rocket is to be capable of putting a 750-kilogram payload into orbit.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 21 December 1972)

Europe agrees on space objectives

European space integration is not a historic occasion justifying tears in the eyes of the beholder. The hardest part, agreement on finances, has yet to come.

Two facts remain, though. After several years of effort a common approach has been arrived at. Everyone is interested in participation in the US post-Apollo programme because it will involve a much-underrated wave of scientific know-how that is of practical use to industrial countries.

Nearly fifty firms in the United States are engaged in work on one development that represents spin-off from space projects. The result will be equipment enabling, say, motorists or, for that matter, skiers to see through fog.

There are also devices capable of seeing through forests and hills and spectacles enabling immobilised invalids to operate their wheelchairs, switch on radios and TV sets or open doors by means of a movement of the eye.

Nasa has a stockpile of three quarters of a million documents listing technical innovations resulting from space research. Only 5,200 have so far been utilised and a mere 2,300 patents taken out.

This gigantic reserve is at the disposal of American industry free of charge.

Europe's future space agency will not only gradually be able to achieve similar if not comparable accomplishments as a groundwork for industrial prosperity in Western Europe; it will also be able to negotiate with Nasa to gain access to American innovations for countries on this side of the Atlantic – something at present legally feasible but practically unknown.

America will also be confronted with a more powerful Western European counter part in post-Apollo negotiations. The same applies with regard to all-European cooperation with Moscow.

The second fact is the European space rocket. For the time being France's contribution will be the most significant. France is developing its defences fairly independently and needs missiles of its own more urgently than other countries.

Western Europe also retains a common interest in launcher rockets of its own in the event of America refusing to sell it launching facilities for commercial satellites that compete with America's own.

This is why other countries besides France are contributing financially towards the L-3-S rocket – a balanced compromise. And should Western Europe one day reach agreement on a common defence programme France with its sixty-per-cent stake in the L-3-S rocket will have made a prior contribution out of which it will justifiably want to make capital.

Hermann Bohle

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 December 1972)

North Atlantic fares free-for-

Süddeutsche Zeitung

There is, in the long run, an ... means of bringing price agree... an end. Surplus capacity is the ... As soon as supply exceeds ... competition breaks out on the ... question and price agreements ... go by the board.

This is the present state of ... international civil aviation. The ... national Air Transport Associa... unable in Geneva to reach agree... uniform fares on the North Atlant...

Surplus capacity on this run has ... due to passenger growth rates ... behind seat capacity that has risen ... as a result, in the main, ... introduction of jumbo jets.

Another factor has been the ... tion represented by charter ... which offer cut-rate fares to ... extent that they have cornered ... the holiday market.

The principal victims have be... British airlines, whose persistent ... for a new and extremely comp... system at considerably reduced ... led to the IATA breakdown.

Expectations of considerabl... expensive individual fares to ... America will probably be disap... though. North Atlantic fa... extremely competitive as it ... although undercutting may tem... reduce fares airlines cannot ... operate at a loss for any length ...

It may well also be that Lufth... other major Continental operat... reach a smaller-scale price agree... order to prevent ruinous com... which is undesirable because safe... suffer as a result.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 Dece...

Lufthansa ord... three airbus...

Starting in 1976 Lufthansa w... 3 300 B 2 European ai... domestic and European routes. A... to the airline's head offices in ... the supervisory board has plac... order for three airbuses to be de... 1976 and options to purchase ... four in 1976/77.

The airbus, a European pr... which Lufthansa have been ... seats 269 passengers and is ca... transporting a 29-ton payload so... kilometres (875 miles).

Its twin engines are claimed ... particularly quiet and to emit ... no exhaust fumes. Airbuses have ... been ordered by Air France.

Lufthansa have also decided ... further five DC 10-30s in additi... four to be taken into service ... further order is due for delivery ... The DC 10s will replace the ... fifteen-year-old Boeing 707s ...

For the period 1973 to 1976 ... plans to spend 850 million ... aircraft and servicing ... addition to the DC 10s and ... this sum includes the rede... the airline's Boeing 747 jum... North Atlantic run this ... purchase of five lengthened ... for European routes.

Redeployment and the intro... new models are intended ... passenger capacity by betw... ten per cent per annum ... capacity by thirteen per cent ...

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, ...

■ WRITERS

Günter Eich – poet and radio dramatist

Günter Eich died in a Salzburg sanatorium on 21 December 1972, six weeks before his 66th birthday. This well-known and at times much-praised writer has left behind him a legacy that should not be forgotten.

Eich was too good to be only a memorial of a literary epoch. His style and talent also provide young authors with a lesson on how to write.

But Eich refused to see himself as a literary god. He was always one of the more modest of the great writers, opposed to any arbitrary classification or aesthetic stylisation.

His modesty went so far that he refused to have anything to do with the game of self-interpretation that often proves stimulating for creative artists. "People who comment on themselves sink beneath their dignity," Ernst Jünger once wrote. If it were not for its ex-cathedra tone, this sentence could easily have come from Günter Eich.

Eich shone in two genres of creative writing – in poetry and the radio play. Between them there exists a poetological relationship which can best be recognised in Eich's work. His radio plays were in many respects a continuation of his poetry though with different methods.

He deserves praise for giving the post-war radio play the poetic quality that it did not possess before. His *Träume*, first broadcast in 1951, was a turning-point for the radio play as a genre and for poetic sensitivity as a whole.

The five nightmare studies he called *Träume*, or Dreams, no longer contain much of the hardship of the era described in such terms of accusation by Wolfgang Borchert four years earlier in *Draussen vor der Tür*.

Eich went deeper and therefore further. His imagination produced images meant as a memorial and a warning and turned to the horrors perpetrated during the Third Reich for details which were deliberately intended to shock and sharpen the senses against future temptations.

From the poetic point of view, Eich's radio plays are based on the principle of transformation and interchangeability, a device he encountered during his Sinological studies. The most obvious example of this can be found in the radio play *Tiger Jussuf*.

On this level Eich's creative work also bears features of the modern literature of the absurd, revealing his main principle of creation, his search for the momentary, the spiritual epiphany that occurs when words, especially everyday words hit their mark, when their sense becomes identical with the object they are describing.

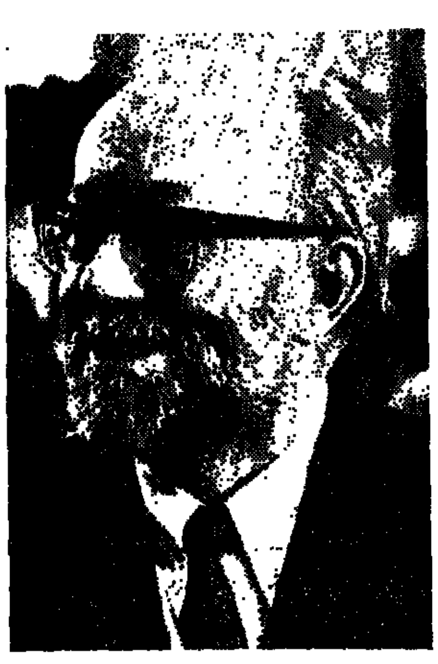
He conducted this search most consistently in the world of poetry – right up to the point where it appears there is no longer anything to find, where he approached a state when he would be forced into silence.

He viewed his work as an attempt to translate an unknown primitive text as well as possible. He defined this "theological" desire of his when he was awarded the War Blind Association's Radio Play in 1953.

"Every word preserves a reflection of the magical state where it is one with the intended object, where it is identical with creation," he stated. "From this never heard and unhearable language we can only as it were translate competently though only approximately and never complete . . ."

He evidently had an adequate supply of words after 1945. He followed up his pre-war works with a volume entitled *Abgelegene Gehöfte* in 1948. It proved of symbolic importance to many of his contemporaries.

One poem, *Inventur* or Inventory, was appropriately laconic and revealed the



Günter Eich

unity of word and object with almost dictionary-like precision:

Dies ist mein Notizbuch,
dies meine Zeltbahn,
dies ist mein Handtuch,
dies ist mein Zwirn.

At that time Eich's language, its rhythm, its images, its rhyme still hovered in an intermediate sphere between traditional writing and new-style speech. Rhyme was then abandoned, the images became more and more symbolic and the language took on even more brittleness.

But following his last anthology *Anlässe und Steingärten* in 1966, he surprised the literary world with a prose work entitled *Maulwürfe*. Eich had withdrawn from a world which wanted to see him and his art aesthetically, if at all, and he now shocked this world with an eccentricity that was pushed to the point of nonsense. Nothing of the like had been read since Carl Einstein's *Bebuquin oder die Dilettanten des Wunders* in 1912.

Eich's work will live on. Let us call him a *Dilettante des Wunder*. It is the highest praise we can award a linguistic genius.

Thomas Kielinger

(Die Welt, 22 December 1972)

D. H. Lawrence pla[y] warmly received in Bochum

Few writers have had such a la[rge] influence on the literature of t[his] century than England's D.H. Lawre[nce]. He really hit the headlines in 1960 w[hen] a new publication of his controv[ersial] *Lady Chatterley's Lover* led to [an] obscenity trial. The international b[a...] over "should they-shouldn't they print" made the book a bestseller.

But Lawrence would have said it w[as a] mistake to paint him as a champion [of] the freedom of the writer to u[se] four-letter words and explicit descrip[tions] of erotica. His main aim in this novel [was] to describe "the hinterland of the s[oul]".

Lawrence had already caused a st[ir in] 1913 with *Sons and Lovers* in whi[ch he] described the relationship of mother [and] son – and at this time he had not stu[died] Freud.

As a dramatist Lawrence has rem[ained] almost unknown despite writing [...] plays. Now we must thank Peter Z[...] for bringing the German premiere of [*The*] *Daughter-in-Law* to Bochum. It [was] written one year before *Sons and Lo[vers]* and is a dramatic study leading up to [the] novel. Once again autobiographical de[tails] of this son of a miner are cl[early] detectable.

This play is also about sons who ca[nnot] break free from their mother and th[eir] failures as lovers and husbands. Th[is is] not an important work as a study of theatre in the post-Ibsen era, but it is [...] as a part of the work of this un[...] writer as a whole.

In the Bochum production by [...] Gill the independence and lack of [...] of the characters as they interact [...] stressed. Sonja Karzau as the mother [and] Hannelore Hoger as the daughter-in[-law] were two outstanding actresses [who] etched out the conflict without ruin[ing it] by exaggeration and black-and-w[hite] painting. The production was wa[rmly] applauded.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 December [1972])

■ DRAMA

Hell Fire in Ingolstadt revived in Berlin

Shrill organ music marks the beginning and end of each act. The in-between deals in Expressionist detail with the psychic and sexual hardships and troubles of a number of schoolboys and girls in a medium-sized town in Germany.

Marieluise Fleisser's tragicomedy *Hell Fire in Ingolstadt*, successfully produced at the Junge Bühne Berlin in 1926, was forgotten for nearly half a century until the author's seventieth birthday in 1971 provided an opportunity of a revival.

Following in the traditions of Büchner and immediately influenced by the young Brecht, *Hell Fire in Ingolstadt* still packs punch, particularly in Peter Stein's production at West Berlin's Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer, where every little psychological detail is persistently underlined.

Nastiness predominates, hatred and sexual envy proliferate, psychic deformation is demonstrated as in slow motion, in embarrassing, traumatic, larger-than-life terms.

At the Berotters' the two daughters are sworn enemies. Olga has been seduced by a local Casanova and left in the lurch by a back-street abortionist. Clementine, flat-chested and numbskulled, has set her sights on Roelle.

Roelle has been brought up so sadistically at boarding school that he is a mental cripple. If anything he fancies the more sensual Olga but usually gazes heavenwards, claiming to be able to hear the angels sing.

When his schoolmates demand to be allowed to hear the angels sing too, a feat he is unable to accomplish, Roelle is all but stoned to death.

Under the influence of drink at a party the young people appear to undergo a psychic explosion. Olga screams the news of her mishap at her father, who collapses. She then tries to drown herself but is rescued by Roelle, who almost rapes her in the process.

He also attacks his mother, who is convinced that he is under the malign influence of Olga, or at least of the Devil. In the end he eats the Bible, praying all the while.

At this point an increasingly drastic plot relapses into involuntary comedy. A production that at its most powerful moments is a realistic nightmare of a petty bourgeois Hell here runs the risk of being overrun by melodrama.

Karl Ernst Hermann's decor is brilliant in its highly expressive paucity. The stage resembles a gigantic cubicle with bare wooden walls and two piles of dirty washing on one side to symbolise the cheerless bourgeois idyll of the Berotter household and two confessional chairs at the rear to symbolise the power of the clergy.

A dirty-white sheet extends across the stage and over the heads of the entire audience. It makes the theatre oppressively short of space. You feel hemmed in even before the final act in which one instance of brutality succeeds another.

Angelika Winkler as an attractively repulsive slut and Sabine Andreas as a girl who has been as hard done by by Nature as she has by her father both, under Peter Stein's direction, make great use of detail and shade of meaning.

Rüdiger Hacker, whose task is continually to ring the changes of mental and physical deformity and make them ring true, is extended to the very limits of his ability.

Elke Petri, Christine Österlein as the mother, Otto Mächtlinger, Michael König as the provincial beau and above all Roland Teubners and Gerd Davids, the two acolytes, ensure that the actors pull their weight.

Hell is other people, Sartre says. Twenty years beforehand Marieluise Fleisser demonstrated that hell fire can also be other people. Her play and Peter Stein's production combine to make a theatrical occasion of gratifying unpleasantness.

Were Peter Stein a man who lent himself to the idea of being anyone's successor one could but hail him as the successor to Fritz Kortner.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 December 1972)



A scene from Peter Stein's production of *Hell Fire in Ingolstadt*

(Photo: Helga Kneidl)

Rainer Fassbinder puts on *Liliom* in Bochum

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Let us forget the Liliom of the 1920s as embodied by Hans Albers: a bragging, free and easy Bruder Leichtfuss and singing fairground Casanova ("Come on the seesaw, Luise!").

In Bochum that all-round talent Rainer Werner Fassbinder produced a play very much in his own mould based on Molnar's suburban Budapest drama, with the support of Alfred Polgar's stage adaptation.

Basically it is a naturalistic folk play, but that aspect took a back seat with the faded-in, surreal-ironic entr'acte in the skies of Purgatory to the strange, perplexed, Manneristic-religious allegorising of a melodramatic purging-play with naive, coarse, oft puppetlike stylised comedy.

"Mir ist so wunderbar", the quartet from Beethoven's *Fidelio* is taken as the prelude, played before the curtain rises. Fassbinder's stage design (done with the aid of Kurt Raab and Manfred Lütz) shows a phantasmagorical-mystical fairground landscape.

Caspar David Friedrich's *Kreuz im Gebirge* is taken as the backdrop, while in front a monumental *Pietà* Liliom's carousel with white lambs and naked figures turns.

Looking down on it from the "chancel" opposite is a pensive Gothic Prophet figure (God the Father?), illumined by a red moon. Underneath there is a fold-away altarpiece for the scene of Liliom's cross-examination "in holy Purgatory".

The actual action of this naive *moritat* takes place on a bare carpeted area in the foreground: The tragicomic, trivial love story between the innocent serving wench Julie and the rabid-tender Liliom, who loses his job as fairground barker for the jealous, ageing Frau Muskat when he marries Julie, his suicide following the abortive attack on the man carrying money, his return to Earth for one day (after a macabre cross-examination and sixteen years in Purgatory) and his renewed failure on Earth when he meets his daughter Luise (Jutta Wachsmann).

He beats her, she does not recognise him, but she takes the beating as a caress.

Fassbinder's production is grossly overloaded with symbolism, but maintains its fascination with its bold, highly stylised intensity, avoiding sentimentality. There is obviously an effort to draw parallels between Liliom and Christ. The dying man lies with arms outspread on a "cross of light" reflected down from the window of a cathedral. But it is impossible to complete the parallel.

Aggressive brutality

Wolfgang Schenk's Liliom combines an almost eruptive timidity and Lazarus-like tenderness with aggressive brutality. It is amazing, the painful resignation with which he flees back to the arms of the dark angel, played in this production by an athletic naked Arab, El Hédi Ben Salem.

There is penetrating artistic conception and mime language from the two leading women's roles – Julie, played by Hanna Schygulla, conjuring up an image of Marilyn Monroe, and Frau Muskat (Margit Carstensen) sexually enslaved, fighting passionately for her lover.

Kurt Raab plays the trickster Fiscur as a bald transvestite.

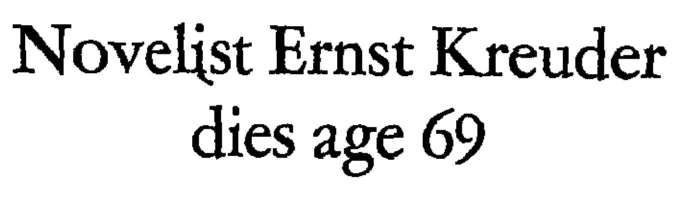
Boos and catcalls punctuated the applause for this artistically demanding and imaginative production.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 December 1972)



A scene from Fassbinder's production of *Liliom*

(Photo: Roswitha Hecke)



Novelist Ernst Kreuder dies age 69

Writer Ernst Kreuder died in his Darmstadt home in the early morning of Christmas Eve. He was 69. His wife reports that he had suffered heart trouble for many years and his condition steadily deteriorated in recent months.

Kreuder was working on his new novel *Diesseits des Todes* (This side of death) as recently as last August. A number of publishers showed interest.

Kreuder has entered the annals of literary history as a narrator and journalist who employed all his courage and ability to support the independence of the arts and tried to create a reality illustrating our age in new fashion by means of powerful imagination and romantic grace.

Ernst Kreuder was one of the few German writers influenced completely by the traditions of Romanticism though he nevertheless possessed the qualities that a writer must have if he is to influence his contemporaries. Elisabeth Langgässer once called him an infinitely charming magician.

Kreuder's ability to illustrate the essential features of the situation we find ourselves in by incorporating it into a fairy-tale-like world was rare in contemporary German literature.

It made him an imaginative outsider, an avantgarde representative of the Romantic movement whose epic and lyrical works betray a little of the influence of Eichendorff, E.T.A. Hoffmann and Shakespeare.

Kreuder was born in Zeitz, near Halle,



Ernst Kreuder

(Photos: dpa)

attended school in Offenbach, read Edgar Allan Poe at the age of sixteen and tried to imitate him. Nothing much came of this venture. "The horror could not be imitated," he reports. "In my first sketch an empty coffin floated around a cellar full of blood."

That was in 1919 when Ernst Kreuder was a trainee in a bank. But he was soon out of a job as Knut Hamsen and Dosteyevsky were more important to him than credits and debits and he displayed little interest in customers' wellbeing.

He moved to Frankfurt and studied philosophy, literature and criminology earning his money as a tiler and builder's labourer, a far cry from the engineering talents his family possessed.

Disappointed by university life, though by now more knowledgeable about Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, Kreuder started travelling abroad at the age of 25.

He tramped through Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, gathering the impressions of the coast, the ships, the seas, mountains, islands and wildernesses that were to prove so profitable for his later writings.

On his return home after contracting malaria on the Peloponnes he wrote short stories and made contributions to se[veral] leading newspapers and the sat[irical] periodical *Simplizissimus*.

Between 1934 and 1940 he w[as a] free-lance writer, living in seclusion i[n the] village-like atmosphere of Elberstad[t and] later in Darmstadt. During this peri[od of] inner emigration he began work o[n his] novel *Die Unauffindbaren*.

He was then called up for his "mil[itary] intermezzo" and was a flak gunner [until] 1945 when he was taken prisoner b[y the] Americans. But what he described a[s] twelve years of literary quarantine [was] over. Ernst Kreuder's moment had [come].

His first work was *Gesellschaft [vom] Dachboden* which also met with [a] response in Britain, France and Sw[eden]. He soon followed this up wit[h] *Geschichte durchs Fenster, Schwe[...] Weg* and *Herein ohne anzuklopfen*.

Ernst Kreuder was made a mem[ber of] several literary academies, includ[ing the] Pen Club and was awarded the G[eorg] Büchner Literary Prize in 1953.

His poetry is not so well-known b[ut] is competent and can now be obt[ained in] one volume. Kreuder appears in [...] works as the complete opposi[te of the] realistic novelist. In all his publica[tions he] speaks of a world which rem[ains] poetic, wonderful and mysterious [...] despite all the cliches of civilisation. Kreuder was a born story-tell[er whose] imagination is almost unparal[leled in] contemporary German literature.

Stephan Li[...]

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 Decemb[er 1972])

38 productions for Wiesbaden's May Festival

Thirty-eight productions featuring performers from eight countries will be included in the May Festival at Wiesbaden's Staatstheater, according to general manager Alfred Sistig.

The programme will include four performances by the Moscow Bolshoi ballet, four by the Bucharest State Opera, two by the Felix Blaska ballet company of Paris and a guest performance by the Royal Shakespeare Company of London.

Negotiations are still in progress with Halle Landestheater for a guest performance of Mozart's "Entführung aus dem Serail" and with the Peking Opera, which will be in Paris in May and the Wiesbaden festival authorities would dearly like to [...]gn on for a guest appearance.

(Die Welt, 22 December 1972)

Peter Handke awarded Schiller Prize

Mannheim's Schiller Prize, worth 10,000 Marks, has been awarded by the city council to thirty-year-old writer Peter Handke. The award is made to individuals who "in the spirit of Schiller have made an outstanding contribution to cultural progress either by their entire artistic output or by virtue of a single work of art." Handke has also been awarded the Styrian State Prize.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 December 1972)

■ EDUCATION

School television praised by twelve-year olds

Classroom technology was for many years considered as little more than the hobby of teachers interested in gadgetry and they were often accused of showing films as an alternative to preparing lessons.

But with the spread of technology and the general reform of education people began to attach the greatest of hopes to technical teaching aids. Both laymen and serious-minded experts suggested that these aids would solve the teacher shortage, reform curricula, achieve equality of opportunity and help make schools more democratic.

The mood has once again become sober. Educationalists now examine these aids to see what should best be done and they are desirous of clear priorities in investment policy.

Technical aids cost schools a good deal of money, their use entails special staff training, they soon become out-of-date and there is no conclusive evidence as to their effectivity.

But all experiments are useful. They may impose a strain on schools as they are now but they will benefit schools of the future. Today televised educational broadcasts have reached all Federal states. But while experts argue about which programmes are the best, we must not forget the pupils for whom the experiments are intended.

It seems to me as a teacher that the most beneficial result of educational reform is the refreshing frankness with which even twelve-year-olds discuss their education.

When I recently spoke to schoolchildren of this age, they had just seen three episodes of a film series transmitted by Radio Bremen for English classes. After each broadcast they worked with tape recorders in a language laboratory and were helped by a pamphlet providing the teaching material in another form.

The class's young English teacher works carefully and self-critically but like his pupils he is experiencing this type of tuition for the first time and is therefore as much of a guinea pig as his students. What the children say provides important information for all those teachers preparing, organising or conducting lessons of this type.

Television broadcasts cannot be recorded so easily as schools broadcasts on radio. Technical and financial reasons both play a role here. "I don't like having to miss break just in order to see a schools broadcast", one pupil comments.

Another describes the course taken by the lesson: "First of all we have to come in during break. Then we all sit in our places so as not to make any noise after the film starts. The film does not begin until break is over. We listen attentively. In between the teacher asks us questions. Then the film's over and now he asks us much more than before."

This pupil too objects to having to sacrifice some of the break. But programme planners are unable to take into account local break times however much they would like to. As far as organisation is concerned therefore, schools broadcasts on television are relatively inflexible.

One of the pupils quoted above found that the teacher asked questions during the film and not merely at the end. The teacher evidently wants to help his pupils or could it be that he has not yet grown accustomed to his new role of observing the children as they view? Teachers want to do the teaching and they are finding it difficult to merge into the background while the film is on.

Many of the pupils were irritated by the fact that the film does not always take them into consideration. They are unable to understand everything in the film as the commentator often speaks too fast.

Television films differ from the normal films shown during lessons as they give pupils no chance to ask questions. Once the film is over, the question is forgotten.

Volker feels outwitted at times: "Halfway through the film we suddenly hear the signal that we have to repeat a sentence and I'm not at all prepared." The pupils can all see the television but the television itself is blind.

The film continues and it makes no difference if the children are puzzled or even asleep. Concentration can easily flag when pupils compare schools broadcasts with the far more entertaining programmes they can see at night.

"What is wrong with the film," Wilhelm comments, "is that there is no continuity. There are always separate bits, though they could show a detective story instead where you understand all the points.

"The more you see the films, the more this stupid repetition gets on your nerves," Lars complains. Volker criticises the boredom found in the first episodes but is glad that a little more action has come into the films recently. "There must be something amusing in the films," Ulrich too feels, "otherwise you lose interest."

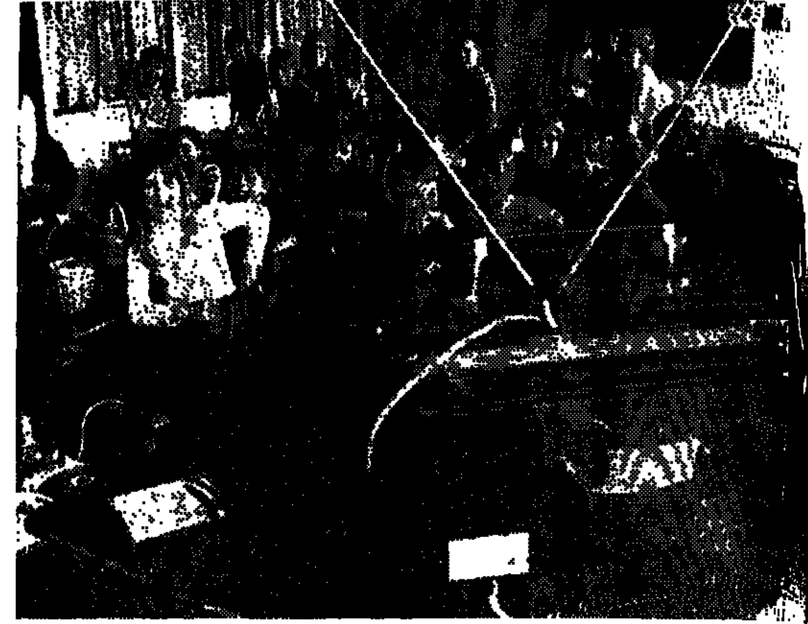


Photo: Hartm...

Twelve-year-olds are convinced realists and many things displease them. Ute for example knows all about running a home: "The film deals with washing up. What I don't like about the film is that it is not true to life. You can't dry five or six plates at a time and I don't like the way the plates suddenly appear on the shelf."

Ulrike agrees and Oliver draws upon his own experience to criticise the film: "I don't find it very good as I believe kitchens in Britain are completely different. My mother and I stayed with a British family last summer and everything there was much smaller and not so cosy."

The experts have not yet made up their minds on these factors which disturb the children. Many educationalists claim that educational films should not be too interesting. Pupils would only have their attention diverted by dramatic elements.

Other experts wish to give scholars more motivation to learn by providing more interesting lessons where there would of course be some dramatic tension.

Whichever line is correct, teachers using such media must not fail to explain to their pupils the methods involved in a series of slides, in tapes or, as here, in television films.

If not, pupils will soon turn against schools broadcasts and find them unauthentic in view of what they are used to in westerns or detective stories. Teachers must point towards the difference between reality itself and the reality found in an educational film.

Other pupils only need three films to discover the point of the whole series. They realise that the broadcasts have their good side. "They show the customs of the British," Regine praises. Ulrike agrees: "You learn what life's reall[y ...]

"Some of the films are good," [...] confirms, "both from the point of [...] subject and language. They show [...] face of Britain and the people [...] there." Modern language less[ons ...] profit by spotlighting these aspects.

But the pupils also rea[lise the] advantages of this method as far [as] learning is concerned. "You can [learn] vocabulary better when watching [...] and you also learn sentence rhyt[hm ...] pronunciation," Volker states.

"I find schools broadcasts bet[ter than] normal English lessons," agrees [...] "as you learn to ask questions [...] with the correct pronunciation. [...] learn idioms which will help y[ou ...] with the English and I think it [...] be able to speak in English [...] being able to write it."

Lars speaks in similar vein: "[...] explains new words better as you [...] them or understand them [...] context." Though some children [...] repetitions boring, Wendelin [...] hear them: "I find it good [...] questions are repeated as you [...] understand them better." Ma[...] agree with Christine when she [...] like the film as you can und[erstand every]thing better when you see it."

This general mood of [...] demonstrates that the pupils [...] merits of tuition of this type. [...] talented pupils adopt a critical [...] the way the teaching system [...] within the media. This is an [...] fact and is also due to the [...] of their teachers.

"There's no list of vocabula[ry ...] accompanying material," La[rs ...] expertly. "The range of vocabu[lary ...] small," judges Hartwig. "The act[ors ...] film often pronounce words [...] to the teacher," Michel finds, "[...] read out on the tapes we us[e ...] language lab is always differen[t ...] written down in the acco[mpanying] material."

These twelve-year-olds see [...] between the various learning m[...] they often simply sit back [...] teacher is speaking or find [...] stupid, they are willing to [...] television more objectively.

It can be said in conclusion [...] on both the technical and [...] side agree with Hartwig's com[...] is obvious," they claim, "th[...] form of English teaching [...] through its teething troubl[es ...] must try even at this ea[rly ...] eliminate the worst shortcom[ings ...]

Exactly that is now being [...] criticism expressed by Ha[rtwig ...] friends is an important [...] reports by teachers emp[loying] television are no less indisp[ensable ...] accurate analysis and eve[...] the experiments.

(Die Zeit, 22 ...)

■ MEDICINE

Health still suffers despite decreased manual labour

Never before have workers needed to put as little energy into their work as today. Never before was the working day so short. But in recent years there has been an increase in the number of persons suffering damage to their physical health as a result of work.

The Federal Republic is a welfare state in almost every respect, but there has never been so much mistrust and unrest on the factory floor as today, Professor H. Valentin of Erlangen University told a medical congress in Nuremberg.

This state of affairs only appears paradoxical at first glance. Although statistics and medical reports provide little useful evidence, it is known that women, elderly workers, children and the physically and mentally sick or instable are particularly threatened. Most complaints due to strain are found in these groups.

Of course, there are also specific causes of strain that apply to healthy workers as well. Professor Valentin blames automation and rationalisation. Damage to physical health usually only occurs after hard manual work. But mental strain over a long period also contributes to general wear and tear. What is more, extreme stress also affects the nerves.

Workers who do a job simply to earn money without enjoying their work are most susceptible to suffering damage to their health. Their relations with colleagues and superiors are also important. Those bearing responsibility are more resistant to these complaints than colleagues forced to do a monotonous job.

Professor Valentin divides the most frequent complaints into three groups:

* Premature wear and tear as a result of continual strain caused by friction, anger or disappointment.
* Premature ageing. The various organs of the patient have been subjected to varying wear and tear as a result of the strain specifically affecting a number of these organs.
* Premature retirement. The most frequent causes can be attributed to complaints of the heart and circulation, arteriosclerosis or a poorly-functioning liver or bile. As many as 79 per cent of all cases of early retirement are caused in this way.

As increasing rationalisation rules out the necessity and even the possibility of hard manual work, many complaints could be attributed to mental strain. This will affect workers who are worried about their future, managers who are always having to adapt to constantly changing situations, workers gradually worn down by the monotony of having to repeat the same movement thousands of times a day and any persons permanently frustrated in their ambitions.

Genuine physical strain is only to be found today in the world of sport, Professor A.N. Witt of Munich University Orthopaedic Hospital told the congress. Footballers, weight-lifters, long-distance runners and competitors in the decathlon and pentathlon all exert more strain on their tendons, muscles, bones and organs than is advisable.

Women's gymnastics is gradually becoming the domain of young girls. But the deformities of the spinal column and discs resulting from hard training are so serious that participation in this sport can no longer be advocated.

This century has been called the century of the child. Today it could be re-christened the century of child neglect. Dr K. Lanig, head of the State Institute for School Pedagogics in Munich, claimed that the modern industrial society was too much involved with performance and production to pay much attention to the special position of the child. Though a child's personal liberty may have increased so has the strain upon it. It lives in an inhuman, selfish and strict world.

Pupils are forced to spend long hours in overgrowded classrooms with poor ventilation. Their parents are irritable and rarely give them appropriate guidance. But many children are exposed to extreme strain before lessons even begin. They have to rise early, often have a long way to go to school and are sometimes badly treated when travelling by public transport.

Children are particularly threatened when starting school, changing school or during puberty. Dr Lanig called for a gradual scaling down of strictness and compulsion.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 December 1972)

Europe's 1st eye bank

Europe's first eye bank is to be set up in Würzburg and will probably be opened early next year. Dead people's corneas can then be transplanted into the eyes of the blind in this country.

Würzburg University Ophthalmic Clinic will collect the eyes of dead persons, conserve them and store them before the corneas are sent to any hospitals or doctors that require them.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 11 December 1972)

Cure for boils announced

Frankfurter Rundschau

Hundreds of thousands of patients who have suffered from boils for years despite repeated treatment can breathe a sigh of relief. A substance consisting of nutritional solution and epidermal cells is simply spread over the skin and soon heals this type of ulcer.

Dr Peter Klein of Marburg University Hospital recently told the Phlebological and Angiological Association about the method of non-surgical epidermal transplants he developed and the successes he has been able to chalk up so far.

In Dr Klein's method the epidermis solution is simply applied to the wound and kept permanently damp by means of a special nutritional substance. The would soon closes, the medical journal *Der Deutsche Arzt* reports.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 December 1972)

Doctor-patient ratio increases

The number of doctors working in the Federal Republic rose four per cent in 1971 to reach a total of 103,910, according to statistics published in *Medizinische Wochenschrift*, a medical weekly. This amounted to one doctor to every 592 inhabitants. A total of 5,294 doctors were of foreign nationality.

The number of dentists has been stagnating for many years and the total recorded at the end of 1971 was 31,405, representing one dentist for every 1,958 inhabitants.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 27 December 1972)

■ OUR WORLD

Berlin exhibition analyses fashion and the world we live in

Only a third of the exhibits at the recent exhibition arranged by the International Design Centre, Berlin, (IDZ) are what would be called products of modern design. The remaining two thirds are either not "modern" or "design". There are didactic intentions behind this.

The exhibition is not concerned with presenting typical examples of design but is searching for a broader definition of the meaning of the word. Producers have already accepted an extended meaning of the word in principle, but they are also keen to know for whom they are producing their wares. Consumers are questioned about their buying habits in order swiftly to improve, which could be interpreted to mean extend, them.

The IDZ exhibition has been organised by Bazon Brock, a professor of aesthetics, and Matthias Eberle, an art historian from Berlin. The exhibition has for its theme "fashion, the stage designing of life" and is not concerned with pressing home a point. It is concerned with showing new possibilities in our life style, at work and at home. It shows fashion that could be taken up by people from three income groups in society. The exhibition uses plastic models dressed in the various clothes and set in different settings showing the close relationship between work and fashion.

Brock and Eberle, both disciples of Adorno, have analysed the three social levels, reducing them to one type. These are skilled worker, an editor and the director of a bank.

The exhibition demonstrates how fashion affects the surroundings of these three types of people and how working conditions influence they way we 'dress' our private lives. These influences can be observed in the choice of furniture for the home, the clothes worn, the way a person sits even, as well as the relationship of one of these items to another.

The originators of these reconstructions of living styles have gone into the details thoroughly without including value judgments and polemics on the subject.

The skilled worker is the one who has the minimum of relationship between his work and home life. He sits on a sofa at home, which makes a weighty impression but which limits his movements and comfort. The edgings and trimmings of his furniture give him the impression of possessing things of value but they are all simulated. The wall decorations are not real, but made from cheap plastic.

On the other hand the upper middle-class bank director cannot bear to have anything that is artificial. His possessions must indicate his social status. The furniture in his office is expensive but not particularly comfortable. At home he can only maintain his 'image' by filling the house with English style furniture which gives him the feeling of stability and importance.

In the case of the editor the home and office situation is mixed and is filled with modern design. He does not have chairs and sofas but has seating units that can be varied and that offer him relaxation and comfort. His lighting is functional and his stereo is aesthetic to look at. He leaves expensive magazines and art books on show on the wall book-shelves, the latest and much discussed wares from the publishing world. Everything in his living surroundings is up-to-date.

In a private interview Bazon Brock described this situation, as the worst of the three. He said it was "horrid".

During discussion at the opening of the exhibition Bazon Brock amplified what he meant by this comment.

Bazon Brock is against change of fashion just for its own sake. He is against the iron hand of prevailing modes of fashion being followed blindly.

Total change would eventually mean the death of our society. But the main object of this exhibition is to seek an objective way of analysing the changes that fashion brings about.

Wolfgang Kahlcke
(Die Welt, 20 December 1972)



An executive at home



A journalist relaxing with his family and in the picture on the right a skilled worker in his best parlour

(Photos: Intern. Design-Zentrum Berlin)

Hand kissing is in

The Allensbach Institute for Market research undertook to analyse attitudes towards a custom that started in the royal courts of the sixteenth century and which has survived to the present day.

The Allensbach Institute sent out questionnaires to 1,000 women in the Federal Republic and West Berlin and asked them: "When you see a man greeting a lady by kissing her hand what is your reaction? Are you delighted by this or do you find it distasteful?" The survey was the second to be conducted in the past thirteen years.

It seems that there has been an increase in the approval given to this old Spanish custom among women in this country between the first survey in 1959 and the recent one in autumn 1972.

In 1959 only 37 per cent stated that the kiss on the hand was a charming custom, and forty per cent, relatively speaking the majority, did not approve of the habit. Last year things had altered considerably. Every other women (49 per cent of those asked) was delighted by a kiss on the hand. Only 29 per cent were against it. In particular women in the forty-ish age group found the custom delightful, and women over sixty were charmed by a kiss on the hand. In the last group 61 per cent were in favour of hand kissing.

Girls between 16 and 29 were 39 per cent for and 38 per cent against kissing the hand, and 16 per cent of them were of the view that on the right occasions it was acceptable. The attitude towards hand kissing is apparently unrelated to educational standards. Forty-eight per cent of the women who had only had an elementary school education and 51 per cent of those who had a high school education approved of hand kissing. Fifty one per cent of women who worked at skilled jobs, independently or in the professions approved of hand kissing. The wives of officials and company executives were very much in favour of the hand kiss – 61 per cent.

(Neue Hannov. Presse, 30 December 1972)

Men don't help in the home much, survey reveals

Working mothers are the [...] heavily put upon members of [...] society. Men do not do much [...] worth mentioning to lighten their burden according to a survey conducted by the European Coordination Centre for Research and Documentation supported by funds from the Volkswagen Foundation.

Professor Alexander Szalai from the University for Economic Affairs, Budapest, revealed that the survey included Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, France, the GDR, the Federal Republic, Belgium, America and Peru. Approximately [...] people were asked to answer questionnaires.

Professor Szalei pointed out [...] technical developments included [...] modern home life did little to lighten the burden of housework. Even on Sund[ays the] working mother still had to be at [...] working women are to be relieved of [...] roles as slaves in our society this [...] be brought about by stepping [...] technical appliances in the home but by altering the attitudes men ha[ve to] housework.

The surprising factor that Prof. Szalei revealed in the survey w[as the] similarity of attitudes maintained i[n the] twelve countries included in the s[urvey].

Generally speaking people too[k be]tween 45 and 75 minutes to get [to and] from work, taking no account of w[hether] they are motorised or no.

Despite a decrease in the num[ber of] hours worked, basically from 54 [...] then from 44 to forty, and in [...] down to 38, life had not becom[e less] burdensome for workers, beca[use] time not spent at work was "[...] away in other things". This discov[ery was] the most important item reveale[d by the] survey, according to Professor Sz[alai].

Through automation and [...] technical developments it wo[uld be] possible to reduce the working [week to] thirty hours, or even ten.

More and more people are loo[king for] jobs in firms that operate sever[al shifts]. As more and more people [...] unusual hours it will become m[ore and] more imperative that government[s] [...] hospitals and similar institutions [...] social services remain open dur[ing] 'unusual hours'.

But when people have to [...] differing times of the day this w[...] that for many automatically th[ey] become more isolated from the wo[rld in] which they live.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 27 Decem[ber 1972])

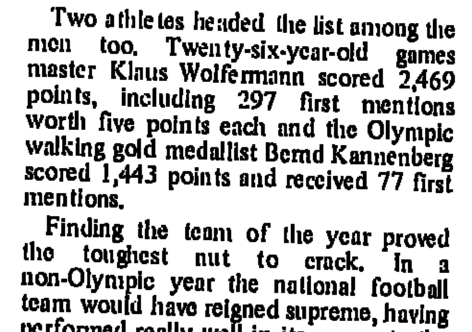
■ SPORT

Olympic gold medallists sweep the board in Baden-Baden

Olympic year came to a close with one final record. More sports reporters than ever before, 711 representing the Press, radio and TV, took part in voting the Sportsman, Sportswoman and Team of the Year. The awards were made in Stuttgart and for the twenty-sixth time.

Even though there were any number of [...]names to choose from the outcome was quite clear. The winners were Olympic javelin gold medallist Klaus Wolfermann, Olympic long-jump and 4 x 100 metres relay gold and pentathlon silver medallist Heide Rosendahl and the hockey team, unbeaten in the entire Olympic tournament and unquestionably the best in the world.

As voting journalists were able to list their preferences in numerical order from one to five in all three instances comparison of the results has added interest.



Heide Rosendahl

Heide Rosendahl, the most successful woman athlete in this country's Olympic team, won hands down with first mention on no fewer than 492 voting slips and a total of 3,087 points.

Olympic high-jump gold medallist Ulrike Meyfarth and 800 metres gold medallist Hildegard Falck trailed in second and third place with 2,216 points and 131 first mentions and 1,949 points and 47 first mentions respectively but [...]pt the board for field and track athletics.

Two athletes headed the list among the men too. Twenty-six-year-old games master Klaus Wolfermann scored 2,469 points, including 297 first mentions worth five points each and the Olympic walking gold medallist Bernd Kannenberg scored 1,443 points and received 77 first mentions.

Finding the team of the year proved the toughest nut to crack. In a non-Olympic year the national football team would have reigned supreme, having performed really well in its run-up to the European championships.

This time the soccer players were up against five teams that won gold medals at Munich. The sports reporters finally plumped for the hockey team, which ended a 44-year-old Indian and Pakistan supremacy and created a genuine sensation in winning Olympic gold.

The hockey players led by Carsten Keller, who has been capped no fewer than 133 times, may not be able to match football stars such as Gerd Müller, Franz Beckenbauer and Günter Netzer in popularity but they managed to tot up 2,694 points and a staggering 308 first mentions.

National football trainer Helmut Schön, who is himself keen on hockey, was more than satisfied with 184 first mentions and 1,971 points and heartily congratulated Werner Delmes, trainer of the national hockey team.

The Lake Constance fours, oarsmen who have won everything there was to win over the past three seasons, including European, world and Olympic titles, had to make do with third place, 1,750 points and 73 first mentions.

The Sportsman of the Year has so far hailed from one of eight disciplines. Klaus Wolfermann is the sixth athlete to gain the distinction. His predecessors were Heinz Fütterer (1954), Manfred Germar (1957), Martin Lauer (1959), Willi Holdorf (1964) and Kurt Bendlin (1967).

The way in which Wolfermann outthrew the odds-on favourite Janis Lusis of the Soviet Union by two centimetres was most impressive.

The four-time national champion clearly felt that his moment had come. He relaxed at length after his fourth throw only to explode at the fifth attempt. His javelin was accompanied by a wave of encouragement in the jampacked Olympic stadium.

"I don't think I could have pulled it off without the encouragement of the spectators," Wolfermann afterwards noted.



Klaus Wolfermann

(Photos: Archiv/dpa, Werek)

Sports reporters knew full well how much time and effort Klaus Wolfermann had devoted to his Olympic goal and how much imagination he and his coach Hermann Rieder had shown.

At the *Kurhaus* in Baden-Baden Wolfermann was presented with a china service donated by Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Hans Filbinger, the ISK Cup and the most unique sporting award this country has to offer, the badge inscribed "Sportsman of the Year 1972."

Bernd Kannenberg, the runner-up, was jubilant. "I would never have dreamt a walker could go so far," he exclaimed. When all was said and done he outpolled speed skater Erhard Keller, the only Federal Republic Olympic gold medallist of 1968 who successfully defended his title at Munich or Sapporo.

The Sapporo contingent included Monika Pflug, placed fourth, and Walter Demel, who came fifth.

Women athletes have only periodically been Sportswomen of the Year. There was Marga Petersen in 1947, Lena Stumpf in 1949, Christa Seliger in 1953, Marianne Werner in 1958 and Jutta Heine in 1962.

In 1965, however, a series began that has included Helga Hoffmann, Liesel Westermann, Ingrid Mickler-Becker and Heide Rosendahl, who has now won the title for the second time.

They have all been steady, regular performers. Since 25-year-old Heide has already been awarded the traditional ring of honour of Baden-Baden, Oberbürgermeister Dr Carlein presented her this year with a golden chain with the spa's spring motif.

Klaus Wolfermann then led her on to the dance floor for the first dance to the music of James Last and his orchestra.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 December 1972)

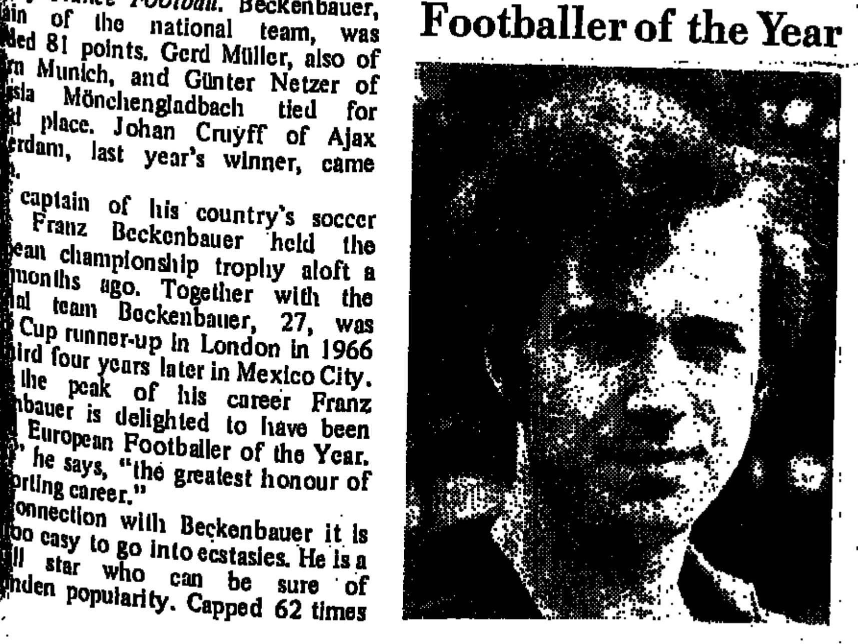
Franz Beckenbauer – Footballer of the Year

[F]ranz Beckenbauer of Bayern Munich was voted European Footballer of the [Year] by *France Football*. Beckenbauer, [capt]ain of the national team, was [awar]ded 81 points. Gerd Müller, also of [Baye]rn Munich, and Günter Netzer of [Borus]sia Mönchengladbach tied for [secon]d place. Johan Cruyff of Ajax [Amst]erdam, last year's winner, came [...].

[As] captain of his country's soccer [team] Franz Beckenbauer held the [Europ]ean championship trophy aloft a [few] months ago. Together with the [nation]al team Beckenbauer, 27, was [World] Cup runner-up in London in 1966 [and th]ird four years later in Mexico City.

[At] the peak of his career Franz [Becke]nbauer is delighted to have been [voted] European Footballer of the Year. [...] he says, "the greatest honour of [my sp]orting career."

[In c]onnection with Beckenbauer it is [to]o easy to go into ecstasies. He is a [...]ll star who can be sure of [...]nden popularity. Capped 62 times since 1965, the captain of national champions Bayern Munich remains unique.



Not another Federal league club could secure his services at present, though, even though his market value is reckoned to be in excess of two million Marks at present, not including his salary and bonuses.

An insurance agent by profession, he has no intention of changing his club colours. He was born in Munich and intends to end his career in his native city. The 1974 World Cup in this country is to be the crowning glory of his career.

Training, matches and numerous sidelines keep him fully occupied, yet Beckenbauer still finds time for his family. Franz, his wife Brigitte and his sons Thomas, Michael and Stephan are often seen playing tennis and riding.

When time allows he listens to gramophone records – Tom Jones is his favourite – and visits restaurants specialising in Bavarian dishes.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 27 December 1972)

Aid Foundation nets 34 million Marks

Two thirds of this country's over-eighteens are interested in competitive sport and 82 per cent are in favour of continuing with the Olympic Games. Eighty-three per cent have heard of the Sports Aid Foundation.

These impressive statistics are the result of an opinion poll conducted by the Wickert Institute of Tübingen and published in the 1972/73 report of the Federal Republic Sports Aid Foundation.

The report summarises the foundation's work between 1968 and 1972 with particular reference to the Olympic Games at Sapporo and Munich and is aimed at the athletes aided by Sports Aid grants, the executives of sports organisations, coaches, trainers and governors and Ministries and public authorities.

The report includes a Post-Munich Intermediate Report by foundation chairman Josef Neckermann, the Frankfurt mail order magnate and Olympic show-jumper, an assessment of this country's 1972 Olympic showing by the Federal Competitive Sport Committee, extracts from letters to the foundation, the rules and regulations of the schools competition "Young People in Training for the Olympics" and the revised regulations governing grant awards.

Between the Mexico and Munich Olympics the Sports Aid Foundation received 34,545,669 Marks in revenue, almost exactly half of which – 17,749,100 Marks – came from sales of commemorative postage stamps.

During the period under review the foundation spent 24,925,616 Marks in promoting top-flight sport, including some 13.3 million Marks in training grants and other allowances to individual athletes.

Administrative costs have amounted to between 2.4 and 3.6 per cent per annum, a surprisingly small amount attributable mainly to the assistance lent in many ways by Neckermann's family firm.

In his intermediate report Neckermann refutes allegations that top-flight sport is given preference at the expense of other sectors.

"We make every effort to ensure that every aspect of sport is taken into account without fear or favour and welcome as a matter of course any measure that benefits non-competitive sport," Neckermann states.

"The Sports Aid Foundation is nonetheless primarily intended to represent the interests of top-flight athletes and naturally concentrates on this sector, aiming at ensuring that athletes from this country stand a fair chance against international competition and promoting talent-spotting of all kinds with this aim in mind."

Neckermann also refers to structural alterations in the country's sporting set-up. "Whatever new structure and organisational form may emerge from the current refonn debate, the Sports Aid Foundation exists to carry out the tasks which it has been entrusted swiftly, unbureaucratically and effectively.

"The system best suited for the necessary concentration of all endeavours would seem to me to be a moderate degree of centralisation in the form of an overall sports executive uniting all sporting bodies in this country.

The Sports Aid Foundation is praised to the skies by the Federal Competitive Sport Committee. "In the Committee's opinion the Sports Aid Foundation, by virtue of its grants to individual athletes, laid the financial groundwork without which the reorientation of competitive and top-flight sport in this country and in particular the Olympic programmes of the Committee and constituent sports organisations would either have proved impossible or, in all probability, a failure."

(Bremer Nachrichten, 27 December 1972)